PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

2000-076427

(43) Date of publication of application: 14.03.2000

(51)Int.CI.

GO6T

G06T 7/00 HO4N 1/60

HO4N

(21)Application number: 11-144385

(71)Applicant: FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD

(22)Date of filing:

25.05.1999

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(30)Priority

Priority number: 10166973

Priority date: 15.06.1998

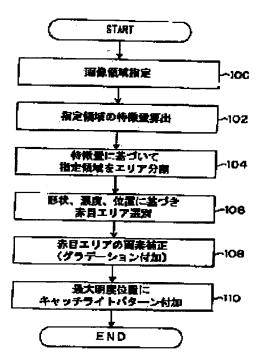
Priority country: JP

(54) IMAGE PROCESSING METHOD

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To make selectable only the necessary areas as the correcting object areas by segmenting en bloc color defective areas such as pinkeye areas including a catch light part and correcting these segmented areas.

SOLUTION: The image of a pink eye including is peripheral area is designated as a processing object area among those images displayed on a monitor (\$100). The feature value of the processing object area that is designated by one of six designation modes is calculated (S102). The designated image is divided for every area where the feature value forms a mountain (S104). The shape, layout relation (position) among those divided image areas, area ratio, density and mean color tone are checked in each divided area, and the area having the most outstanding feature of a pupil part is selected as a pink-eye area (S106). All pixels of the pink-eye area are corrected like the lightness of the pixel having the lowest lightness based on this pixel (S108). A high



luminance area, i.e., a highlight area is formed in the corrected pink-eye area as a catch light (S110).

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or

application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

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[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The picture field including the eye field which became poor [a color tone] specified beforehand is made into xy flat surface. Picture characteristic quantity is calculated for every pixel with any one or two combination or more in a hue, saturation, and lightness. Set up the 3-dimensional xyz space which arranges this characteristic quantity to the z-axis, and field division of the xy flat surface is carried out for every field in which the value of the z-axis has a mountain-like distribution configuration to the breadth of xy flat surface. With any one or two combination or more in the configuration information on xy flat surface of each division field, positional information, area information, and statistical picture characteristic quantity The image-processing method which corrects the field which distinguished the color tone poor field of a pupil and was distinguished from the color tone poor field so that it may become the picture of a normal eye visually.

[Claim 2] the time of carrying out field division of the xy flat surface for every field with the distribution configuration of the shape of an aforementioned mountain — the account of befor — for every pixel in the picture field specified beforehand in the reference field for a N line xM train (1 or more [However, N and M]) pixel centering on the view pixel of a number allotment processing object When the value of the aforementioned characteristic quantity of a view pixel is the maximum, a new number is assigned for this view pixel as a crest point. When the pixel which the value of the aforementioned characteristic quantity of a view pixel is not the maximum, and has the value of the maximum characteristic quantity other than the view pixel in the aforementioned reference field assigns and it has a number It repeats until one of crest point numbers is given about all the pixels in the picture field specified beforehand, the number allotment processing which gives this allotment number to a view pixel — the account of before — The image—processing method according to claim 1 of performing picture field division by making a set of a pixel with the same number into one field.

[Claim 3] The pixel of a law is made into a view pixel. the time of carrying out field division of the xy flat surface for every field with the distribution configuration of the shape of an aforementioned mountain -- the account of before -- in each pixel in the picture field specified beforehand, a number is undecided -- When the pixel which has the value of the aforementioned larger characteristic quantity than a view pixel is in the reference field for a N line xM train (1 or more [However, N and M]) pixel centering on this view pixel, Memorize the position of a view pixel and the processing whose value of the aforementioned characteristic quantity makes a large pixel the point paying [new] its attention is repeated. If the number of the aforementioned point paying [new] its attention is undecided when the value of the characteristic quantity of the aforementioned point paying [new] its attention is the maximum in a reference field, a new number will be assigned for this point paying [new] its attention as a crest point. The number allotment processing which will give the number to all the pixels of the coordinate which carried out [aforementioned] storage if the number is already assigned to the aforementioned point paying [new] its attention the account of before -- the image-processing method according to claim 1 or 2 of performing picture field division by making a s t of a pixel with the same number into one field repeatedly until one of crest point numbers is given about all the pixels in the

picture field specified beforehand

[Claim 4] The 1st mark as configuration information which serves as size in distinction of the color tone poor field of the aforementioned pupil using circularity characteristic quantity for every division field, so that it is more nearly circularly near, The 2nd mark as positional information which serves as size, so that the center of gravity of a division field is close to the center position of the appointed field, The 3rd mark as area information which serves as smallness, so that the ratio of the area of a division field and the area of the appointed field separates from the predetermined range, The average or more in any one of a hue, saturation, and lightness, maximum, Any one or more of the minimum value, contrast, and histogram configurations are used. The 4th mark as statistical picture characteristic quantity which shows a color tone poor degree from comparison with statistical color tone poor field information, And it asks according to the center position of a pupil specified beforehand, and the interval of both eyes. The image-processing method given in any 1 term of a claim 1 to the claim 3 which calculates at least one of five mark of 5th mark ** as positional information used as smallness, so that it separates from the center of a pupil, and judges what has the highest mark to be a color tone poor field.

[Claim 5] The image-processing method according to claim 4 of judging the field of a high order L (however, L one or more integers) individual by any two or more aforementioned averages of mark or weighted average mark to be a color tone poor field.

[Claim 6] The picture field including the eye field which became poor [a color tone] specified beforehand is made into xy flat surface. Picture characteristic quantity is calculated for every pixel with any one or two combination or more in a hue, saturation, and lightness. Set up the 3-dimensional xyz space which arranges this characteristic quantity to the z-axis, and field division of the xy flat surface is carried out for every field in which the value of the z-axis has a mountain-like distribution configuration to the breadth of xy flat surface. With any one or two combination or more in the configuration information on xy flat surface of each division field, positional information, area information, and statistical picture characteristic quantity The correction including the processing to which gradation is applied so that it may apply to a cent r section from the periphery of the color tone poor field of the pupil which distinguished the color tone poor field of a pupil and was distinguished from the color tone poor field and both lightness, and both [any one or] may fall gradually is made. The image-processing method which corrects the color tone poor field of the aforementioned pupil so that it may become the picture of a normal eye visually.

[Claim 7] the time of carrying out field division of the xy flat surface for every field with the distribution configuration of the shape of an aforementioned mountain — the account of before — for every pixel in the picture field specified beforehand in the reference field for a N line xM train (1 or more [However, N and M]) pixel centering on the view pixel of a number allotment processing object When the value of the aforementioned characteristic quantity of a view pixel is the maximum, a new number is assigned for this view pixel as a crest point. When the pixel which the value of the aforementioned characteristic quantity of a view pixel is not the maximum, and has the value of the maximum characteristic quantity other than the view pixel in the aforementioned reference field assigns and it has a number It repeats until one of crest point numbers is given about all the pixels in the picture field specified beforehand, the number allotment processing which gives this allotment number to a view pixel — the account of before — The image—processing method according to claim 6 of performing picture field division by making a set of a pixel with the same number into one field.

[Claim 8] The pixel of a law is made into a view pixel. the time of carrying out field division of the xy flat surface for every field with the distribution configuration of the shape of an aforementioned mountain — the account of before — in each pixel in the picture field specified beforehand, a number is undecided — When the pixel which has the value of the aforemention d larger characteristic quantity than a view pixel is in the reference field for a N line xM train (1 or more [However, N and M]) pixel centering on this view pixel, Memorize the position of a view pixel and the processing whose value of the aforementioned characteristic quantity makes a large pixel the point paying [new] its attention is repeated. If the number of the aforementioned

point paying [new] its attention is undecided when the value of the characteristic quantity of the aforementioned point paying [new] its attention is the maximum in a refer nce field, a new number will be assigned for this point paying [new] its attention as a crest point. The number allotment processing which will give the number to all the pixels of the coordinate which carried out [aforementioned] storage if the number is already assigned to the aforementioned point paying [new] its attention the account of before — the image-processing method according to claim 6 or 7 of performing picture field division by making a set of a pixel with the same number into one field repeatedly until one of crest point numbers is given about all the pixels in the picture field specified beforehand

[Claim 9] The 1st mark as configuration information which serves as size in distinction of the color tone poor field of the aforementioned pupil using circularity characteristic quantity for every division field, so that it is more nearly circularly near, The 2nd mark as positional information which serves as size, so that the center of gravity of a division field is close to the center position of the appointed field, The 3rd mark as area information which serves as smallness, so that the ratio of the area of a division field and the area of the appointed field separates from the predetermined range, The average or more in any one of a hue, saturation, and lightness, maximum, Any one or more of the minimum value, contrast, and histogram configurations are used. The 4th mark as statistical picture characteristic quantity which shows a color tone poor degree from comparison with statistical color tone poor field information, And it asks according to the center position of a pupil specified beforehand, and the interval of both eyes. The image-processing method given in any 1 term of a claim 6 to the claim 8 which calculates at least one of five mark of 5th mark ** as positional information used as smallness, so that it separates from the center of a pupil, and judges what has the highest mark to be a color tone poor field.

[Claim 10] The image-processing method according to claim 9 of judging the field of a high order L (however, L one or more integers) individual by any two or more aforementioned averages of mark or weighted average mark to be a color tone poor field.

[Claim 11] The picture field including the eye field which became poor [a color tone] specified beforehand is made into xy flat surface. Picture characteristic quantity is calculated for every pixel with any one or two combination or more in a hue, saturation, and lightness. Set up the 3-dimensional xyz space which arranges this characteristic quantity to the z-axis, and field division of the xy flat surface is carried out for every field in which the value of the z-axis has a mountain-like distribution configuration to the breadth of xy flat surface. With any one or two combination or more in the configuration information on xy flat surface of each division field, positional information, area information, and statistical picture characteristic quantity The maximum lightness position of the color tone poor field of the pupil which distinguished the color tone poor field of a pupil and was distinguished from the color tone poor field is distinguished from a catch light position. The image-processing method which makes the correction including the processing which forms a catch light pattern in this catch light position, and corrects the color tone poor field of the aforementioned pupil so that it may become the picture of a normal eye visually.

[Claim 12] the time of carrying out field division of the xy flat surface for every field with the distribution configuration of the shape of an aforementioned mountain — the account of before — for every pixel in the picture field specified beforehand in the reference field for a N line xM train (1 or more [However, N and M]) pixel centering on the view pixel of a number allotment processing object When the value of the aforementioned characteristic quantity of a view pixel is the maximum, a new number is assigned for this view pixel as a crest point. When the pixel which the value of the aforementioned characteristic quantity of a view pixel is not the maximum, and has the value of the maximum characteristic quantity other than the view pixel in the aforementioned reference field assigns and it has a number It repeats until one of crest point numbers is given about all the pixels in the picture field specified b forehand, the number allotment processing which gives this allotment number to a view pixel — the account of before — The image—processing method according to claim 11 of performing picture field division by making a set of a pixel with the same number into one field.

[Claim 13] The pixel of a law is made into a view pixel, the time of carrying out field division of the xy flat surface for every field with the distribution configuration of the shape of an aforementioned mountain -- the account of before -- in each pixel in the picture field specified beforehand, a number is undecided -- When the pixel which has the value of the aforementioned larger characteristic quantity than a view pixel is in the reference field for a N line xM train (1 or more [However, N and M]) pixel centering on this view pixel, Memorize the position of a view pixel and the processing whose value of the aforementioned characteristic quantity makes a large pixel the point paying [new] its attention is repeated. If the number of the aforementioned point paying [new] its attention is undecided when the value of the characteristic quantity of the aforementioned point paying [new] its attention is the maximum in a reference field, a new number will be assigned for this point paying [new] its attention as a crest point. The number allotment processing which will give the number to all the pixels of the coordinate which carried out [aforementioned] storage if the number is already assigned to the aforementioned point paying [new] its attention the account of before -- the image-processing method according to claim 11 or 12 of performing picture field division by making a set of a pixel with the same number into one field repeatedly until one of crest point numbers is given about all the pixels in the picture field specified beforehand

[Claim 14] The 1st mark as configuration information which serves as size in distinction of the color tone poor field of the aforementioned pupil using circularity characteristic quantity for every division field, so that it is more nearly circularly near, The 2nd mark as positional information which serves as size, so that the center of gravity of a division field is close to the center position of the appointed field, The 3rd mark as area information which serves as smallness, so that the ratio of the area of a division field and the area of the appointed field separates from the predetermined range, The average or more in any one of a hue, saturation, and lightness, maximum, Any one or more of the minimum value, contrast, and histogram configurations are used. The 4th mark as statistical picture characteristic quantity which shows a color tone poor degree from comparison with statistical color tone poor field information, And it asks according to the center position of a pupil specified beforehand, and the interval of both eyes. The image-processing method given in any 1 term of a claim 11 to the claim 13 which calculates at least one of five mark of 5th mark ** as positional information used as smallness, so that it separates from the center of a pupil, and judges what has the highest mark to be a color tone poor field.

[Claim 15] The image-processing method according to claim 14 of judging the field of a high order L (however, L one or more integers) individual by any two or more aforementioned averages of mark or weighted average mark to be a color tone poor field.

[Claim 16] The picture field including the eye field which became poor [a color tone] specified beforehand is made into xy flat surface. Picture characteristic quantity is calculated for every pixel with any one or two combination or more in a hue, saturation, and lightness. Set up the 3dimensional xyz space which arranges this characteristic quantity to the z-axis, and field division of the xy flat surface is carried out for every field in which the value of the z-axis has a mountain-like distribution configuration to the breadth of xy flat surface. With any one or two combination or more in the configuration information on xy flat surface of each division field. positional information, area information, and statistical picture characteristic quantity The pupil of color tone normalcy started from the normal pupil field so that the size of the pupil field which distinguished the color tone poor field of a pupil and was distinguished from the color tone poor field might be suited After enlarging or contracting, The image-processing method which makes the correction including the processing stuck on the pupil field distinguished from the aforementioned color tone poor field, and corrects the color tone poor field of the aforementioned pupil so that it may becom the picture of a normal eye visually. [Claim 17] the tim of carrying out field division of the xy flat surface for every field with the distribution configuration of the shape of an aforementioned mountain -- the account of before -- for every pixel in the picture field specified beforehand in the reference field for a N line xM train (1 or more [However, N and M]) pixel centering on the view pixel of a number allotment processing object When the value of the aforementioned characteristic quantity of a view pixel is the maximum, a new number is assigned for this view pixel as a crest point. When the pixel which the value of the aforementioned characteristic quantity of a view pixel is not the maximum, and has the value of the maximum characteristic quantity other than the view pixel in the aforementioned reference field assigns and it has a number It repeats until one of crest point numbers is given about all the pixels in the picture field specified beforehand, the number allotment processing which gives this allotment number to a view pixel — the account of before — The image—processing method according to claim 16 of performing picture field division by making a set of a pixel with the same number into one field.

[Claim 18] The pixel of a law is made into a view pixel, the time of carrying out field division of the xy flat surface for every field with the distribution configuration of the shape of an aforementioned mountain -- the account of before -- in each pixel in the picture field specified beforehand, a number is undecided -- When the pixel which has the value of the aforementioned larger characteristic quantity than a view pixel is in the reference field for a N line xM train (1 or more [However, N and M]) pixel centering on this view pixel, Memorize the position of a view pixel and the processing whose value of the aforementioned characteristic quantity makes a large pixel the point paying [new] its attention is repeated. If the number of the aforementioned point paying [new] its attention is undecided when the value of the characteristic quantity of the aforementioned point paying [new] its attention is the maximum in a reference field, a new number will be assigned for this point paying [new] its attention as a crest point. The number allotment processing which will give the number to all the pixels of the coordinate which carried out [aforementioned] storage if the number is already assigned to the aforementioned point paying [new] its attention the account of before -- the image-processing method according to claim 16 or 17 of performing picture field division by making a set of a pixel with the same number into one field repeatedly until one of crest point numbers is given about all the pixels in the picture field specified beforehand

[Claim 19] The 1st mark as configuration information which serves as size in distinction of the color tone poor field of the aforementioned pupil using circularity characteristic quantity for every division field, so that it is more nearly circularly near, The 2nd mark as positional information which serves as size, so that the center of gravity of a division field is close to the center position of the appointed field, The 3rd mark as area information which serves as smallness, so that the ratio of the area of a division field and the area of the appointed field separates from the predetermined range, The average or more in any one of a hue, saturation, and lightness, maximum, Any one or more of the minimum value, contrast, and histogram configurations are used. The 4th mark as statistical picture characteristic quantity which shows a color tone poor degree from comparison with statistical color tone poor field information, And it asks according to the center position of a pupil specified beforehand, and the interval of both eyes. The image-processing method given in any 1 term of a claim 16 to the claim 18 which calculates at least one of five mark of 5th mark ** as positional information used as smallness, so that it separates from the center of a pupil, and judges what has the highest mark to be a color tone poor field.

[Claim 20] The image-processing method according to claim 19 of judging the field of a high order L (however, L one or more integers) individual by any two or more aforementioned averages of mark or weighted average mark to be a color tone poor field.

[Claim 21] The image-processing method given in any 1 term of a claim 1 to the claim 20 modified so that the atmosphere of the picture of both eyes may gather, when both eyes correct a poor color tone so that the picture of the eye containing the corrected pupil portion and the picture of the unnecessary eye of correction may serve as the same atmosphere or.

[Claim 22] The image-processing method given in any 1 term of a claim 1 to the claim 21 which changes the kind of characteristic quantity which changes the characteristic quantity used for the field division technique of a picture, or field division according to the number of times of specification of the appointed field including the eye field where the aforementioned color tone is poor, or is used for a color tone poor field judging, the calculation method of characteristic quantity, or a criterion, or changes the correction method of a color tone poor field.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] Especially this invention relates to the image-processing method which detects and corrects the poor color tone of the pupil of the photographic subject in a digital image about the image-processing method.
[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] There is a case where it is conventionally reflected as a picture of the color in which a photographic subject differs from practice according to the reflective state of the light under photography, plentifully, these bloodshot eyes are too unnatural, and since appearance is bad, correcting so that it may look automatically by the image processing is made. [0003] For example, if a person is photoed from a transverse plane by the stroboscope, the socalled bloodshot-eyes phenomenon in which a pupil is reflected crimson or golden may arise. When the light of a stroboscope carries out incidence from a transverse plane to the eye in the state where the pupil opened in a dark place, this bloodshot-eyes phenomenon is a phenomenon which happens in order to reflect the light of a stroboscope regularly and to reflect this state to a picture, and has the bloodshot eyes to which a pupil is reflected red, and the monetary value to which a pupil is reflected golden (bloodshot eyes are henceforth called including both.). [0004] Since such bloodshot eyes have bad projection glory, the various image-processing methods for correcting these bloodshot eyes conventionally are proposed. For example, in JP,7-72537,A, the block definition of the circumference of the eye used as the candidate for bloodshot-eyes correction is carried out, threshold processing in saturation, brightness, and a hue is performed in this field, and if the target pixel is in the threshold defined beforehand, the method of judging it as bloodshot eyes and correcting is mentioned. Moreover, in JP,9-261580,A, a pupil candidate field is chosen based on the sexual desire news and colour information in the field surrounded by the edge, and the method of making bloodshot-eyes correction is mentioned by correcting the color tone poor pixel in all the selected pupil candidate fields. [0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, by the conventional methods, such as JP,7–72537,A mentioned above and JP,9–261580,A, a bloodshot-eyes field is distinguished by threshold processing in saturation, brightness, and a hue, and it is correcting, and since the saturation of bloodshot eyes, brightness, and a hue are broad, it is not avoided that incorrect extraction and the leakage in extraction take place in many samples. Moreover, for example, a beige portion is also corrected black with bloodshot-eyes processing of a pupil, and there is also a possibility of becoming the picture which has sense of incongruity as a result.

[0006] Moreover, in the case where the edge of a picture is extracted like JP,9–261580,A, generally, since the edge of a picture is quite complicated, it also has superfluous division and a possibility that a field division mistake may occur.

[0007] That is, since it distinguishes whether they are bloodshot eyes only by the threshold of a color by the former method, without dividing for every field, and a field without the need for correction is easy to be detected with the required field of correction as a correction object domain and cannot divide a field correctly by the latter method, there is a problem that it is

difficult to correct only the pupil field which is a correction object domain.

[0008] Then, no matter this invention may be what picture, it sets it as the 1st purpose to offer the image-processing method which can choose only the field which divides a field correctly and has the need for correction as a correction object domain. Moreover, it sets it as the 2nd purpose to offer the image-processing method which can choose only a pupil field correctly. Furthermore, it sets it as the 3rd purpose to offer correctly the image-processing method which can correct for the pupil field which is a correction object domain. Moreover, it sets it as the 4th purpose to offer the image-processing method which can make a natural atmosphere to the corrected picture.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the 1st purpose of the above, the picture find including the eye field which became poor [a color tone] specified beforehand is made into xy flat surface. Picture characteristic quantity is calculated for every pixel with any one or two combination or more in a hue, saturation, and lightness. Set up the 3-dimensional xyz space which arranges this characteristic quantity to the z-axis, and field division of the xy flat surface is carried out for every field in which the value of the z-axis has a mountain-like distribution configuration to the breadth of xy flat surface. With any one or two combination or more in the configuration information on xy flat surface of each division field, positional information, area information, and statistical picture characteristic quantity, the color tone poor field of a pupil is distinguished, and a color tone poor field and the distinguished field are corrected so that it may become the picture of a normal eye visually.

[0010] That is, this invention is the method of starting collectively and correcting color tone poor fields, such as a bloodshot-eyes field including the catch light portion. As for a bloodshot-eyes portion, since the reflection from a retina is as strong as the center of the pupil section, lightness has the inclination to fall towards a periphery from a center. Therefore, it uses that lightness also including a catch light is distributed in the shape of a mountain. Moreover, with the Brown system pupil, the iris section uses the valley and bird clapper of lightness, and the iris section uses the valley and bird clapper with the pupil section which became bloodshot eyes about the size of the value of redness in a blue system pupil.

[0011] That is, it uses that a valley is made between the bloodshot-eyes section, its adjoining pewter, and the skin section using the characteristic quantity which combined lightness and redness, and the bloodshot-eyes section is separated with pewter and the skin section by carrying out field division for every mountain of the aforementioned characteristic quantity. [0012] Moreover, in case invention of a claim 2 carries out field division of the xy flat surface for every field with the distribution configuration of the shape of an aforementioned mountain the account of before -- for every pixel in the picture field specified beforehand in the reference field for a N line xM train (1 or more [However, N and M]) pixel centering on the view pixel of a number allotment processing object When the value of the aforementioned characteristic quantity of a view pixel is the maximum, a new number is assigned for this view pixel as a crest point. When the pixel which the value of the aforementioned characteristic quantity of a view pixel is not the maximum, and has the value of the maximum characteristic quantity other than the view pixel in the aforementioned reference field assigns and it has a number the number allotment processing which gives this allotment number -- the account of before -- picture field division is performed by making a set of a pixel with the same number into one field repeatedly until one of crest point numbers is given about all the pixels in the picture field specified beforehand According to this method, since field division can be carried out to program processing etc., it troubles a user and is desirable.

[0013] Furthermore, in case invention according to claim 3 carries out field division of the xy flat surface for every field with the distribution configuration of the shape of an aforementioned mountain The pixel of a law is made into a view pixel, the account of before — in each pix I in the picture field specified beforehand, a number is undecided — When the pixel which has the value of the aforementioned larger characteristic quantity than the point paying [present] its attention is in the reference field for a N line xM train (1 or more [However, N and M]) pixel centering on this view pixel, The processing whose value of the aforementioned characteristic

quantity carry out the accumulation storage of the position of the point paying [present] one's attention, and makes a large pixel the point paying [new] its attention is repeated. If the number of the aforementioned point paying [new] its attention is undecided when the value of the characteristic quantity of the aforementioned point paying [new] its attention is the maximum in a ref rence field, a new number will be assigned for this point paying [new] its attention as a crest point. The number allotment processing which will give the number to all the pixels of the coordinate which carried out [aforementioned] accumulation if the number is already assigned to the aforementioned point paying [new] its attention the account of before — picture field division is performed by making a set of a pixel with the same number into one field repeatedly until one of crest point numbers is given about all the pixels in the picture field specified beforehand

[0014] Thus, about the pixel which cannot give a number, the position is memorized as a coordinate, for example, and if a number is given to the pixel which became a point paying [new] its attention at the last, processing which carries out field division for every mountain of the aforementioned characteristic quantity can be performed at high speed by processing so that the number of the pixel which finally became a point paying [new] its attention may be given to all the pixels of the memorized coordinate.

[0015] Invention of a claim 4 is set to distinction of the color tone poor field of the aforementioned pupil in the image-processing method according to claim 1. The 1st mark as configuration information which serves as size using circularity characteristic quantity for every division field, so that it is more nearly circularly near, The 2nd mark as positional information which serves as size, so that the center of gravity of a division field is close to the center position of the appointed field, The 3rd mark as area information which serves as smallness, so that the ratio of the area of a division field and the area of the appointed field separates from the predetermined range, The average or more in any one of a hue, saturation, and lightness, maximum, Any one or more of the minimum value, contrast, and histogram configurations are used. The 4th mark as statistical picture characteristic quantity which shows a color tone poor degree from comparison with statistical color tone poor field information, And it asks according to the center position of a pupil specified beforehand, and the interval of both eyes, at least one of five mark of the 5th mark as positional information used as smallness is calculated, so that it separates from the center of a pupil, and what has the highest mark is judged to be a color tone poor field.

[0016] Namely, invention according to claim 4 is the method of judging color tone poor fields, such as a division field according to claim 1 to a bloodshot-eyes field. It converts into the 1st which has an inclination used as low mark - the 5th mark, and a color tone poor field is distinguished using at least one of these [1st] - the 5th mark as the portion respectively near a pupil keeps away the statistical characteristic quantity about the configuration of a division field, area, a position, and concentration from high mark and a pupil.

[0017] In addition, if the diameter of a pupil is computed based on the center of a pupil specified beforehand, and the interval of both eyes from there being a relation of becoming the diameter of a pupil if the multiplication of the predetermined coefficient (generally 0.07-0.11) is carried out to the interval of both eyes, the inside of the circle-like field which has this diameter has the highest mark and the 5th mark separate from a center, they have the inclination for mark to become low.

[0018] Preferably, as indicated to the claim 5, it is good to judge the field of a high order L (however, L one or more integers) individual by the number of the average mark or weighted average mark or more in any two of the five aforementioned mark to be a color tone poor field. Since the inclination of each field is differentiated more and becomes clear by taking a weighted average, a color tone poor field can be distinguished with a sufficient precision.

[0019] In order to attain the above 3rd and the 4th purpose, moreover, invention of a claim 6 The picture field including the eye field which became poor [a color tone] specified beforehand is made into xy flat surface. Picture characteristic quantity is calculated for every pixel with any one or two combination or more in a hue, saturation, and lightness. Set up the 3-dimensional xyz space which arranges this characteristic quantity to the z-axis, and field division of the xy flat

surface is carried out for every field in which the value of the z-axis has a mountain-like distribution configuration to the breadth of xy flat surface. With any one or two combination or more in the configuration information on xy flat surface of each division field, positional information, area information, and statistical picture characteristic quantity. The correction including the processing to which gradation is applied so that it may apply to a center section from the periphery of the color tone poor field of the pupil which distinguished the color tone poor field of a pupil and was distinguished from the color tone poor field and both lightness, and both [any one or] may fall gradually is made. The color tone poor field of the aforementioned pupil is corrected so that it may become the picture of a normal eye visually.

[0020] Namely, in invention of a claim 6, since the aforementioned color tone poor field is distinguished by the same method as the above-mentioned claim 1, it can separate into pewter and the skin section, and accuracy, and color tone poor fields, such as bloodshot eyes, can be corrected with a sufficient precision.

[0021] In order to attain the 4th purpose of the above by invention of a claim 6 in addition to it, processing to which gradation is applied is performed so that it may apply to a center section from a periphery and both lightness, and both [any one or] may fall gradually in the case of correction of the color tone poor field of a pupil. Since the direction of the color for a center section serves as a color of the actual pupil portion used as the color deeper than a part for a periphery from this closely, the pupil picture after correction can be made into a natural atmosphere. In addition, since a claim 9 has the same operation as the above—mentioned claim 2 to the claim 5 from a claim 7, explanation is omitted.

[0022] Moreover, invention of a claim 10 makes the picture field including the eye field which became poor [a color tone] specified beforehand xy flat surface. Picture characteristic quantity is calculated for every pixel with any one or two combination or more in a hue, saturation, and lightness. Set up the 3-dimensional xyz space which arranges this characteristic quantity to the z-axis, and field division of the xy flat surface is carried out for every field in which the value of the z-axis has a mountain-like distribution configuration to the breadth of xy flat surface. With any one or two combination or more in the configuration information on xy flat surface of each division field, positional information, area information, and statistical picture characteristic quantity The maximum lightness position of the color tone poor field of the pupil which distinguished the color tone poor field of a pupil and was distinguished from the color tone poor field is distinguished from a catch light position. The correction including the processing which forms a catch light pattern in this catch light position is made, and the color tone poor field of the aforementioned pupil is corrected so that it may become the picture of a normal eye visually.

[0023] Namely, in invention of a claim 10, since the aforementioned color tone poor field is distinguished by the same method as the above-mentioned claim 1 like the above-mentioned claim 6, it can separate into pewter and the skin section, and accuracy, and color tone poor fields, such as bloodshot eyes, can be corrected with a sufficient precision.

[0024] In addition to it, by invention of a claim 10, the maximum lightness position in the field of a pupil portion is distinguished from a catch light position, and the catch light pattern is formed. Namely, since it is the field where concentration is thin partially in a pupil portion with deep concentration, as for a catch light, it turns out that a catch light position is brightest position. Therefore, the picture of the eye of the impression which was natural and was lively is acquired by performing processing which prepares a catch light in the maximum lightness position in the field of a pupil portion. In addition, since a claim 15 has the same operation as the abovementioned claim 2 to the claim 5 from a claim 11, explanation is omitted.

[0025] Invention of a claim 16 makes the picture field including the eye field which became poor [a color tone] specified beforehand xy flat surface. Picture characteristic quantity is calculated for every pixel with any one or two combination or more in a hue, saturation, and lightness. Set up the 3-dimensional xyz space which arranges this characteristic quantity to the z-axis, and field division of the xy flat surface is carried out for every field in which the value of the z-axis has a mountain-like distribution configuration to the breadth of xy flat surface. With any one or two combination or more in the configuration information on xy flat surface of each division field,

positional information, area information, and statistical picture characteristic quantity The pupil of color tone normalcy started from the normal pupil field so that the size of the pupil field which distinguished the color tone poor field of a pupil and was distinguished from the color tone poor field might be suited After enlarging or contracting, The correction including the processing stuck on the pupil field distinguished from the aforementioned color tone poor field is made, and the color tone poor field of the aforementioned pupil is corrected so that it may become the picture of a normal eye visually.

[0026] That is, by comparatively easy correction processing, since enlarging or contracting of the pupil of color tone normalcy started from the normal pupil field is carried out to the pupil field distinguished from the color tone poor field and invention of a claim 16 sticks it on it, it can correct the color tone poor field of a pupil so that it may become the picture of a normal eye visually. In addition, since a claim 20 has the same operation as the above-mentioned claim 2 to the claim 5 from a claim 17, explanation is omitted.

[0027] In order to attain the 4th purpose of the above, furthermore, invention of a claim 21 In the image-processing method given in any 1 term of a claim 1 to the claim 21 According to the number of times of specification of the appointed field including the eye field where the aforementioned color tone is poor, the characteristic quantity used for the field division technique of a picture or field division is changed. Or the kind of characteristic quantity used for a color tone poor field judging, the calculation method of characteristic quantity, or a criterion is changed, or the correction method of a color tone poor field is changed.

[0028] Since it can shift or fine correction of making the color of the corrected eye into the same atmosphere as the color of another [without the need for correction] eye can make, it is possible to make a natural atmosphere so that the position of the picture of the eye which compared and corrected the position of another [without the need for correction] eye and th position of the picture of the corrected eye by this may be arranged in a natural position. Moreover, position amendment of a catch light is also performed so that the physical relationship in the pupil of a catch light may gather by both eyes.

[0029] When invention of a claim 22 performs bloodshot-eyes correction processing two or more times, are invention, and it sets to the image-processing method given in any 1 term of a claim 1 to the claim 21. According to the number of times of specification of the appointed field including the eye field where the aforementioned color tone is poor, the characteristic quantity used for the field division technique of a picture or field division is changed. Or the kind of characteristic quantity used for a color tone poor field judging, the calculation method of characteristic quantity, or a criterion is changed, or the correction method of a color tone poor field is changed.

[0030] For example, when a bloodshot-eyes field criterion is field division the whole mountain of the above-mentioned characteristic quantity, the bloodshot-eyes field criterion which is a two-times eye is changed into the field division by the degree of similar of a tint instead of field division the whole mountain of the above-mentioned characteristic quantity, or excepting the area criteria which excepted or used the circularity criteria used by the first judgment in the judgment by the first judgment etc. is mentioned.

[0031]

[The operation form of invention] The outline composition of the digital language laboratory system 10 concerning this operation form is shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2. [0032] As shown in drawing 1, this digital language laboratory system 10 is constituted including the line CCD scanner 14, the image-processing section 16, the LASER beam printer section 18, and the processor section 20, the line CCD scanner 14 and the image-processing section 16 are unified as the input section 26 shown in drawing 2, and the LASER beam printer section 18 and the processor section 20 are unified as the output section 28 shown in drawing 2. [0033] The line CCD scanner 14 is for reading the coma picture currently recorded on photographic films, such as a negative film and a reversal film, for example, can set the coma picture of the photographic film of the photographic film of 135 sizes, the photographic film of 110 sizes and the photographic film (photographic film: the so-called APS film of 240 sizes) in which the transparent magnetic layer was formed, 120 sizes, and 220 sizes (brownie size) as the

reading object. After the line CCD scanner 14 reads the coma picture for [above] reading with a line CCD 30 and it carries out A/D conversion in the A/D-conversion section 32, it outputs image data to the image-processing section 16.

[0034] In addition, the form of this operation explains as digital language laboratory system 10 at the time of applying the photographic film (APS film) 68 of 240 sizes.

[0035] While the image data (scanning image data) outputted from the line CCD scanner 14 is inputted, the image-processing section 16 The image data obtained by photography in digital camera 34 grade, the image data obtained by reading manuscripts (for example, reflection copy etc.) with a scanner 36 (flat bed type), The image data which was generated by other computers and recorded on the floppy disk drive 38, MO drive, or the CD drive 40, And it is constituted so that it may also be possible to input from the outside the communication image data which receives through a modem 42 (for these to be hereafter named file image data generically). [0036] The image-processing section 16 memorizes the inputted image data to an image memory 44, performs image processings, such as various kinds of amendments of the color gradation processing section 46, the hyper-tone processing section 48, and hyper-sharpness processing section 50 grade, and outputs them to the LASER beam printer section 18 as image data for record. Moreover, the thing (for example, output to storages, such as FD, MO, and CD, or it transmits to other information management systems through a communication line) of the image-processing section 16 outputted to the exterior by making into an image file the image data which performed the image processing is also made possible.

[0037] The LASER beam printer section 18 is equipped with the laser light source 52 of R, G, and B, controls the laser driver 54, irradiates the laser beam modulated according to the image data for record (an image memory 56 once memorizes) inputted from the image-processing section 16 at printing paper, and records a picture on printing paper 62 by scanning exposure (optical system which mainly used the polygon mirror 58 and the ftheta lens 60 with the gestalt of this operation). Moreover, the processor section 20 performs each processing of the color development, bleaching fixing, rinsing, and dryness to the printing paper 62 in which the picture was recorded by scanning exposure in the LASER beam printer section 18. Thereby, a picture is formed on printing paper.

[0038] (Composition of a line CCD scanner) The composition of the line CCD scanner 14 is explained below. The outline composition of the optical system of the line CCD scanner 14 is shown in drawing 1. This optical system equips the photographic film 68 with the light source 66 which irradiates light, and the optical diffusion board 72 which makes the diffused light light which irradiates a photographic film 68 is arranged at the irradiation appearance side of the light source 66.

[0039] A photographic film 68 is conveyed by the tape carrier package 74 arranged at the side in which the optical diffusion board 72 was arranged so that the screen of a coma picture may become an optical axis and a perpendicular.

[0040] On both sides of the photographic film 68, the lens unit 76 and Line CCD 30 to which image formation of the light which penetrated the coma picture is carried out are arranged in order along with the optical axis at the light source 66 and the opposite side. In addition, although only the lens single as a lens unit 76 is shown, the lens unit 76 is the zoom lens which consisted of two or more lenses in fact. In addition, you may use a selfoc lens as a lens unit 76. In this case, it is desirable to make the ends side of a selfoc lens approach a photographic film 68 and a line CCD 30 as much as possible, respectively.

[0041] The sensing section in which it has been arranged at the single tier along the cross direction of two or more photographic films 68 by which CCD cell conveyance is carried out, and the electronic shutter style was prepared vacates an interval, and is prepared three lines in parallel mutually, it is respectively attached in the optical incidence side of each sensing section any of the color separation filter of R, G, and B they are, and the line CCD 30 is constituted (the so-called three-line color CCD). The line CCD 30 is arranged so that the light-receiving side of each sensing section may be in agreement with the image formation point position of the lens unit 76.

[0042] Moreover, although illustration is omitted, the shutter is formed between the line CCD 30

and the lens unit 76.

(Composition of the control system of the image-processing section 16) The detailed control-block view for performing each processing of the image memory 44 which is the main composition of the image-processing section 16 shown in drawing 1, the color gradation processing 46, the hyper-tone processing 48, and the hyper-sharpness processing 50 is shown in drawing 3.

[0043] In the data-processing section 200, each digital signal of RGB outputted from the line CCD scanner 14 is changed into digital image data (concentration data) by the log converter 202, after predetermined data processing, such as amendment, defective pixel amendment, and a shading compensation, is performed at the time of dark, press can data are memorized by the press can memory 204, and fine scan data are memorized by the fine scan memory 206. [0044] The press can data memorized by the press can memory 204 are sent out to the press can processing section 212 which consisted of the image-data-processing section 208 and an image data transducer 210. On the other hand, the fine scan data memorized by the fine scan memory 206 are sent out to the fine scanning-and-processing section 218 which consisted of the image-data-processing section 214 and an image data transducer 216. [0045] In these press can processing sections 212 and the fine scanning-and-processing section

218, when a picture is photoed, amendment based on the stroboscope luminous-intensity-distribution property when taking a photograph at which the lens property and the stroboscop were used etc. is performed.

[0046] Moreover, the lens property data feed zone 234 which outputs the lens property according to the photography camera which acquires the information which distinguishes the camera which photoed the film from the film property storage section 232 which memorizes the property of various films, and corresponds is connected to the image-data-processing sections 208 and 214.

[0047] The property of a film is a gradation property (gamma characteristics), and, generally it is expressed with the curve from which concentration changes in three dimensions according to light exposure. In addition, since this point is well-known technology, detailed explanation is omitted.

[0048] Moreover, if specification of a film kind is the form of this operation, the information which shows a film kind is recorded on the magnetic-recording layer of an APS film, and it can be read by the magnetic head at the time of conveyance with the carrier 74 of the line CCD scanner 14. Moreover, in the case of a 135 size film, you may judge in the configuration (perforation is prepared in crosswise ends in the comparatively short pitch) etc., and an operator may be made to key to it. By specifying a film kind, the relative concentration from the film base concentration of a picture is correctly computable.

[0049] In the image-data-processing sections 208 and 214, a reference value is amended according to the film kind and camera kind which are acquired from the film property storage section 232 and the lens property data feed zone 234, and color-balance adjustment, contrast adjustment (color gradation processing), luminosity amendment, saturation amendment (hypertone processing), hyper-sharpness processing, etc. are performed according to LUT, a matrix (MTX) operation, etc.

[0050] Moreover, the bloodshot-eyes processing sections 220 and 222 which correct to a natural color the pupil portion which became bloodshot eyes after each aforementioned adjustment and amendment are formed in the image-data-processing sections 208 and 214. About the bloodshot-eyes correction in these bloodshot-eyes processing sections 220 and 222, it mentions later.

[0051] It has changed into the image data for a display for displaying the image data processed by the image-data-processing section 208 on monitor 16M based on 3D-LUT in the image data transducer 210 by the side of a press can. On the other hand, in the image data transducer 216 by the side of a fine scan, the image data processed by the image-data-processing section 214 is changed into the image data for a print in the LASER b am printer section 18 based on 3D-LUT. In addition, the image data and the image data for a print for the above-mentioned display are aiming at coincidence by following various amendments, although color coordinate systems

differ.

[0052] That is, the conditioning section 224 is connected to the press can processing section 212 and the fine scanning-and-processing section 218. The conditioning section 224 consists of the setup section 226, the key amendment section 228, and the parameter integrated section 230.

[0053] Using press can data, the setup section 226 sets up the reading conditions of a fine scan, supplies them to the line CCD scanner 14, and calculates the image-processing conditions of the press can processing section 212 and the fine scanning-and-processing section 218, and supplies them to the parameter integrated section 230.

[0054] According to various kinds of directions inputted with the key which adjusts the concentration set as keyboard 16K, a color, contrast, sharpness, saturation, etc., or the mouse, the key amendment section 228 calculates the amount of adjustments of image-processing conditions, and supplies it to the parameter integrated section 230.

[0055] In the parameter integrated section 230, the image-processing conditions received from the above-mentioned setup section 226 and the key amendment section 228 are sent to the image-data-processing section 208,214 by the side of a press can and a fine scan, and image-processing conditions are amended or reconfigured.

[0056] Here, the bloodshot-eyes correction in the bloodshot-eyes processing sections 220 and 222 is explained, referring to the flow view of $\frac{1}{2}$ drawing $\frac{1}{2}$.

[0057] At Step 100, color-balance adjustment, contrast adjustment, luminosity amendment, saturation amendment (hyper-tone processing), hyper-sharpness processing, etc. specify the picture of the eye used as bloodshot eyes as a processing-object field including the circumference out of the picture which various amendment processings, such as LUT and a matrix (MTX) operation, were performed, and was displayed on monitor 16M.

[0058] Specification of a processing-object field can be performed by inputting from the key amendment section 228 by the operator, or boiling the image-data-processing section 214 and therefore extracting the field which red is concentrating partially within a picture. With this operation gestalt, the processing-object field is specified from the key amendment section 228 by the key input by the operator.

[0059] In addition, as the specification method of the processing-object field by the operator, as shown in <u>drawing 11</u> (A) – (F), it chooses from the six modes, both the eye package specification mode 1, both the eye package specification mode 2, the independent specification mode 1, the independent specification mode 2, the independent specification mode 3, and the independent specification mode 4, and can specify, for example.

[0060] Both the eye package specification mode 1 is the mode in which surround by the rectangle-like frame 13 with a mouse, a keyboard, etc. in which the field containing the boundary region of both eyes and both eyes was established by the image-processing section 16, and the field in a frame 13 is specified, as shown in <u>drawing 11</u> (A). In this case, as the dashed line of <u>drawing 11</u> (A) shows, it specifies by the predetermined ratio from both the outsides of the major axis of the frame 13 which ******(ed), and a field is divided, and let the obtained division field be a processing-object field. In addition, a predetermined ratio is a ratio which computes statistically the ratio of the size of the eye to the size of the major axis of a frame 13, and is obtained, and respectively, including at least one eye, the divided field is set up so that the field of a glabella may be removed. In addition, a frame 13 is good also as other configurations, such as not only the shape of a rectangle but elliptical.

[0061] Moreover, both the eye package specification mode 2 is the mode in which specify with a mouse, a keyboard, etc. in which the core of the pupil of both eyes was established by the image-processing section 16, and the field containing the boundary region of both eyes and both eyes is specified, as shown in <u>drawing 11</u> (B). In this case, the field of the shape of an ellipse which makes length which serves as a predetermined ratio from the ends of the straight line which connects the specified core of the pupil of both eyes one half of the length of a major axis is made into the field of each eye, and let the obtained division field be a processing-object field.

[0062] In addition, also in this case, like both the above-mentioned eye package specification

mode 1, it is the ratio which computes statistically the ratio of the size of the eye to the straight line which connects the core of the pupil of both eyes specified to be a predetermined ratio, and is obtained, and respectively, including at least one eye, an ellipse-like field is set up so that the field of a glabella may be removed.

[0063] Moreover, in both the above-mentioned eye package specification mode 1 and both the eye package specification mode 2, the field which contained both eyes, without dividing a field into each eye field is made into a processing-object field, is put in block, and bloodshot-eyes extraction processing can be performed.

[0064] The independent specification mode 1 is the mode which surrounds the field containing the boundary region of one eye by the rectangle-like frame 13 with a mouse, a keyboard, etc. in which it was prepared by the image-processing section 16, specifies it, and makes the field in a frame 13 a processing-object field, as shown in drawing 11 (C). Also in this case, a frame 13 is good also as other configurations, such as not only the shape of a rectangle but elliptical. [0065] Moreover, the independent specification mode 2 is the mode in which specify the core of an eye, and the position of the frame formed so that the whole eye may be included as shown in drawing 11 (D), set up so that the frame 13 which contains one eye based on the ratio obtained statistically from the position of the frame to a core may be formed automatically, and the field in this frame 13 is specified as a processing-object field.

[0066] The independent specification mode 3 is the mode in which set up so that the frame 13 of the default size containing the whole eye may be formed automatically, and the field in this frame 13 is specified as a processing-object field, by specifying one one side with the core of an eye. or the periphery of an eye 15 times, as shown in drawing 11 (E). In addition, it can also consider as the mode in which set up so that the whole face may be surrounded by frames, such as the shape of a rectangle, and elliptical, etc. in this case and the frame of one eye or both eye area size may be automatically formed after specification according to the ratio of a face and an eye. and this field within the limit is specified as a processing-object field. Or it can also consider as the mode in which form automatically the frame which specifies the core of both eyes and includes both eyes, and this field within the limit is specified as a processing-object field. [0067] The independent specification mode 4 is the mode in which the field within the limit which surrounded in the handwritten way with a mouse, a keyboard, etc. in which it was prepared by the image-processing section 16, was crowded and formed the surrounding field of the eye containing an eye is specified as a processing-object field, as shown in drawing 11 (F). [0068] next -- Step 102 -- the six above-mentioned modes -- the characteristic quantity of the processing-object field specified by any one mode is computed Here, the value of the color obtained from a hue, saturation, and lightness as an extraction element is chosen, and the characteristic quantity which can start the picture of a pupil portion collectively is chosen. [0069] Since it becomes so large that redness of an r value is strong when redness is expressed with an r value here, in the bloodshot-eyes section, it becomes a large next door, and becomes a minus value by the blue eye. Moreover, if lightness is expressed with a gray d value, since d value serves as size, a bright pixel will serve as smallness by the iris section of a large next door and the Brown system pupil in the catch light section and the pewter section.

[0070] Specifically, when a red value (r) is made into characteristic quantity A and a gray value (d) is made into characteristic quantity B, it is alphaxB+(1-alpha) x|A|. — It is a formula (1) (however, although alpha= 0.3 or more and 0.5 or less are experimentally obtained as a desirable value of alpha). it can also consider as other values When the value of the characteristic quantity C obtained is graph—ized as a position on the straight line which passes a horizontal axis along a pupil, it has a mountain—like wave for every field of the element (for example, a pewter portion, a pupil portion, a skin portion) which constitutes a picture. In addition, in the definition of the above—mentioned characteristic quantity, it is good also as d= (R+G+B)/3 and A= (R-d) by the color expression by RGB.

[0071] For example, the graph of the characteristic quantity C computed along with the line of the longitudinal direction which passes along an outer canthus has three mountain-like waves corresponding to the field of two pewter portions and the field of a pupil portion in right and left of a pupil, as shown in <u>drawing 10</u>. In addition, extraction of bloodshot eyes is raising the

bloodshot-eyes extractability ability of the pupil of a blue system more difficult than the Brown system by absolute-value-izing characteristic quantity A in the formula of the above-mentioned characteristic quantity C.

[0072] Moreover, although the graph of characteristic quantity A is indicated to <u>drawing 10</u> (b) and the graph of characteristic quantity B is indicated to <u>drawing 10</u> (c) as an example of another characteristic quantity, respectively, in <u>drawing 10</u> (b) and <u>drawing 10</u> (c), a solid line shows the characteristic quantity of the bloodshot eyes to which a pupil is reflected red, the dotted line shows the valuable characteristic quantity to which a pupil is reflected golden, and the overlapping field serves as a solid line. With these graphs, since the reflected light of monetary value is strong, yellow understands in tint that lightness is high soon for it. [0073] In the following step 104, field division of the picture is carried out for every field in which characteristic quantity forms a mountain.

[0074] A user specifies or processing by the program is performed so that the pixel (namely, pixel of the position used as a valley) of low characteristic quantity may be most divided as a field as the method of field division, for example, as shown in <u>drawing 10</u> (b) and <u>drawing 10</u> (c). In <u>drawing 10</u> (b) and <u>drawing 10</u> (c), the bloodshot-eyes field containing a catch light forms a mountain, and the iris section serves as a valley between a pewter portion or a skin portion, and it has become the boundary of field division. In addition, when blue system pupils are bloodshot eyes, the iris section serves as a boundary of field division on the boundary of the blue iris section and the pupil section by above-mentioned A.

[0075] Moreover, as an option, as shown in <u>drawing 12</u> (B), the characteristic quantity D which has the mountain configuration where it corresponded every three fields of the portion of the pewter of both sides and a central pupil portion can be chosen, and number allotment processing can divide a field.

[0076] This number allotment processing is processing which assigns the number of the pixel which has the biggest characteristic quantity in the reference area which makes the reference area 24 which consists of nine pixels of three line x3 train which makes a central pixel the view pixel 21 a number allotment processing field, and consists of nine pixels to the view pixel 21, as shown in drawing 12 (A).

[0077] As one example, the characteristic quantity D of <u>drawing 12</u> (B) is chosen, and the field expanded partially is explained for explanation. As shown in <u>drawing 13</u> (A), a total of the pixel line of three lines, the pixel line of N lines which is a pixel corresponding to the portions of the 1st mountain configuration of the characteristic quantity D of <u>drawing 12</u> (B) and the 2nd mountain configuration, the pixel train of N-1 line on it, and the lower pixel train of N+1 line, is shown in <u>drawing 13</u> (B) and <u>drawing 13</u> (C) n train every, respectively. in addition, the coordinate of each attention pixel -- ** (however (XN, Ym), m one or more natural numbers) -- it describes

[0078] As shown in drawing 13 (B), when even eye eye one train – 3 train is made into the reference area 24, it first judges whether the characteristic quantity D of the attention pixel 21 and the becoming pixel (XN, Y2) is the largest in the reference area 24. In this case, since the characteristic quantity of the pixel (XN, Y3) of **** is larger than the characteristic quantity of the attention pixel 21 and the becoming pixel (XN, Y2) as shown in drawing 13 (A), a number is not given to the attention pixel 21 and the becoming pixel (XN, Y2), but it judges whether characteristic quantity is large in reference area about the attention pixel of the next reference area.

[0079] in addition, in this example, it shall process so that an attention pixel is alike and may move one [at a time] in the direction of arrow I in accordance with N train Therefore, as for the next reference area, reference area will move like eye eye three trains – 5 train and — in eye eye two trains – 4 train and its next reference area.

[0080] As shown in <u>drawing 13</u> (C), when even eye 3 – 5 train is made into the reference area 24, since the characteristic quantity of the attention pixel 21 and the becoming pixel (XN, Y4) corresponds to the peak of the mountain configuration exactly shown in <u>drawing 13</u> (A), it becomes the largest. Therefore, "1" is given as a new allotment number and the size of characteristic quantity is judg d about the attention pixel of the next reference area (namely,

eye eye four trains - 6 train).

[0081] Since characteristic quantity is smaller than the last attention pixel, as for all the attention pixels of the reference area of up to eye eight trains make the pixel corresponding to a trough into an attention pixel from the reference area of eye ey four trains – 6 train – 10 train, "1" will be given altogether.

[0082] Since all the reference area of up to eye 13 trains make the pixel in front of [of the pixel corresponding to next Yamabe] one into an attention pixel from the reference area of up to eye 7 which make the following one pixel an attention pixel trains – 9 train of the pixel corresponding to the aforementioned trough – 15 train has characteristic quantity larger than the last attention pixel, a number is not given altogether. "2" is given even for all the attention pixels of the reference area which makes the pixel corresponding to the following trough an attention pixel from the reference area of up to eye 14 trains make the pixel corresponding to next Yamabe into an attention pixel – 16 train as a new allotment number. by this repeat As shown in drawing 13 (D), in allotment processing of a single—tier eye, the new allotment number corresponding to each mountain will be given partially.

[0083] Therefore, since characteristic quantity in reference area including comparison with th number already assigned by number allotment processing of the Nth line will be measured when the following line, for example, the N+1st line, is made into an attention pixel, By performing number allotment processing repeatedly, the number to which the pixel which constitutes each mountain configuration was altogether given corresponding to each mountain configuration will be given, and, finally a number will be given to all pixels. Therefore, two or more fields divided by th number which corresponded for every mountain configuration of characteristic quantity will b obtained.

[0084] In addition, a pixel with larger characteristic quantity (Xn, Ym+1) than the characteristic quantity of an attention pixel (Xn, Ym) exists in reference area. When the number is not given to this pixel, the position of an attention pixel (Xn, Ym) is memorized as a coordinate. the pixel (Xn, Ym+1) of the aforementioned **** — a new attention pixel — carrying out — reference area — determining — this — it judges whether it has the characteristic quantity in the newly determined reference area with the new biggest attention pixel (Xn, Ym+1) [0085] the above, if the pixel which has bigger characteristic quantity than a new attention pix I (Xn, Ym+1) exists in the newly determined reference area Furthermore, the position of a new attention pixel (Xn, Ym+1) is memorized as a coordinate, the above — you may process the pixel (Xn+i, Ym+j) (however, i and j integer) which has bigger characteristic quantity than a new attention pixel (Xn, Ym+1) so that the processing same as a new attention pixel may be repeated

[0086] In this case, if it memorizes when a number cannot be given about the pixel which measured characteristic quantity once, although only the pixel of the same line does not necessarily turn into an attention pixel, and a number is given to a pixel with the highest characteristic quantity in the field since the number will be given to all the memorized pixels as shown in drawing 14 — repeatedly — repeating — ** — compared with the case where measure characteristic quantity and a number is given, number allotment processing can be performed at a quick speed By such number allotment processing, as shown in drawing 6, the area corresponding to the part of an eye by which field division was carried out for every field is obtained mostly.

[0087] At Step 106, it checks [field / which was divided at Step 104] about each of a configuration, an arrangement relation (position) with other fields, the rate of surface ratio, concentration, and an average tint, respectively, and what has the feature of a pupil portion most is chosen as a bloodshot-eyes field. In addition, when two or more fields are chosen as a bloodshot-eyes field in the picture of on eye, it evaluates about each of a configuration, an arrangement relation (position) with other fields, the rate of surface ratio, concentration, and an average tint, and the field where evaluation is the highest is chosen as a bloodshot-eyes field. [0088] As the method of evaluation, for every division field, it asks for the 1st mark to which mark become high, and there is the m thod of making what has the f ature of a pupil portion most, i.e., a bloodshot-eyes field, what has the highest mark, for example, so that circularity is

large. Moreover, the distance between the position of the center of gravity and the center position of the appointed field is computed, for every division field, it asks for the 2nd mark from which mark serve as size, so that distance is short, and there is the method of making what has the feature of a pupil portion most, i.e., a bloodshot—eyes field, what has the highest mark. [0089] Furthermore, it asks for the 3rd mark to which mark become small, and there is the method of making what has the feature of a pupil portion most, i.e., a bloodshot—eyes field, what has the highest mark, so that it asks for the ratio of the area of a division field, and the area of the appointed field and the obtained ratio separates from it for every division field from predetermined ranges, such as the range of the ratio of the area of a pupil and the area of the appointed field for

[0090] Moreover, the average or more in any one of a hue, saturation, and lightness, Any one or more of maximum, the minimum value, contrast, and histogram configurations are used. From comparison with the statistical color tone poor field information measured beforehand, what has the feature near the feature of a color tone poor field asks for the 4th mark to which mark become high, and has the method of making what has the feature of a pupil portion most, i.e., a bloodshot-eyes field, what has the highest mark.

[0091] Furthermore, it asks for the 5th mark to which mark become small, and there is the method of making what has the feature of a pupil portion most, i.e., a bloodshot-eyes field, what has the highest mark, so that it asks according to the center position of a pupil specified beforehand, and the interval of both eyes and separates from the center of a pupil. If a pupil portion separates from a pupil with the peak as shown in <u>drawing 15</u> (B) showing the mark on the dashed line shown in <u>drawing 15</u> (A), the 5th mark will be set up so that mark may become low. [0092] Although at least one of these five mark may be chosen and a bloodshot-eyes field may be distinguished based on these mark, it is good more preferably to judge the field of a high order L (1 or more [However, L]) individual by the number of the average mark or weighted averag mark or more in two of the five aforementioned mark to be a color tone poor field. [0093] For example, as shown in <u>drawing 16</u>, when being divided into six area (division field), as

[0093] For example, as shown in <u>drawing 16</u>, when being divided into six area (division field), as shown in drawing 16 (A) The 1st mark One A4 area, two A6 area, three A2 area, Four A3 area, five A1 area, and area 6 are A5 points, and, as for area 1, as for B5 point, two B4 area, and ar a 3, the 2nd mark presuppose that it is B6 point B-2 point, four B3 area, five B1 area, and area 6. However, A1>A2>A3>A4>A5>A6 -- (1) B1>B-2>B3>B4>B5>B6 -- It is (2).

[0094] Therefore, if the average mark of the 1st mark and the 2nd mark is taken out for every field, as shown in drawing 16 (B) Area 1 (A4+B5) / two points, and area 2 (A6+B4) / two points, The area 3 of (A1+B1) / two points, and area 6 becoming (A5+B6) / two points in (A3+B3) / two points, and area 5, and area 5 having [(A2+B-2) / two points, and area 4] the highest mark from the formula of the above (1) and the formula of (2) is clear.

[0095] In addition, what has still higher mark is high by taking the weighted average which gave heavy weight to the high order of mark, and since a low thing becomes low, what a mark difference spreads and has the feature of a pupil portion most is clearly distinguishable.
[0096] In the pixel of a bloodshot-eyes field, based on the pixel of the minimum lightness, at Step 108, the lightness of all pixels is amended to the pixel of the bloodshot-eyes field chosen as mentioned above so that it may be the same as the lightness of the pixel of the minimum lightness or may approach. For example, when lightness of the pixel of the bloodshot-eyes field which serves as dmin and a candidate for amendment in the lightness of the pixel of the minimum lightness in the pixel of a bloodshot-eyes field is set to x, computing lightness x' after amendment of the pixel of the bloodshot-eyes field used as the candidate for amendment by the following formulas (2) is mentioned.

[0097]

x'=x-(x-dmin) xa -- Formula (2)

(Since the picture after correction will be made in addition with a natural atmosphere if the value of a is set to 1<=a<=1.3, it is desirable.) The pupil section which became bloodshot eyes as a result serves as a picture to which it applies in the center from the circumference and lightness falls gradually after correction.

[0098] Along with the line which passes along an outer canthus as an example of correction, the

lightness before correction is shown in <u>drawing 7</u> (a), and the lightness after correction is shown in <u>drawing 7</u> (b).

[0099] According to the saturation of the pixel of the minimum saturation, it amends about saturation as well as the correction method of the above-mentioned lightness. Of course, as long as it is finished in a natural atmosphere, only saturation may carry out amendment composition only of the lightness also as amendment composition. In addition, it is also possible to consid r as the special tint which could set up the amount of amendments of characteristic quantity b forehand according to liking of a user, and was doubled with liking of a user in this case. [0100] Or a gradation pattern is formed in a radial toward a periphery as other correction technique from the center of the corrected bloodshot-eyes field, and it attaches by the color which had the gradation pattern specified that concentration becomes thin toward a periphery from a center. Here, the maximum concentration value detected from the pupil portion of other fields which do not serve as a specified color on bloodshot eyes, the minimum concentration value and the aforementioned maximum concentration value, the maximum concentration value adjusted from the minimum concentration value, the minimum concentration value, the maximum concentration value, the minimum concentration value which were beforehand defined by the user, etc. can be chosen. In addition, since the art which gives a gradation pattern is well-known technology, detailed explanation is omitted.

[0101] In case dmin of the above-mentioned formula (2), the maximum of the concentration for gradation pattern controls, and the minimum value are determined, you may change either of the whole picture as a comparison field in the appointed field of an eye, and a face field in a bloodshot-eyes field.

[0102] At Step 110, a partial high brightness field, i.e., a highlight field, is formed in the corrected bloodshot-eyes field, and let this be a catch light. The position of a catch light is made into the maximum lightness position of the bloodshot-eyes field before correction, and is performed by forming the luminescent spot of a radial based on the maximum lightness position.

[0103] For example, when lightness of the pixel of the position which has dmin and the bloodshot-eyes field which serves as k and a candidate for amendment in the adjustment factor of lightness in the lightness of the pixel of the minimum lightness in the pixel of a bloodshot-eyes field is set to y (i, j), computing lightness y' (i, j) of the pixel of the catch light position in a bloodshot-eyes field by the following formulas (3) is mentioned.

[0104]

 $y'(i, j) = dmin+k(i, j) \times \{y(i, j)-dmin\} -- Formula (3)$

However, i and j show the position in a catch light, and from a center, the lightness of the pixel which constitutes a catch light sets up the adjustment factor k of lightness, since it becomes low gradually at a radial, for example, as shown in the table shown in <u>drawing 8</u>, and it changes the adjustment factor k of lightness (i, j) according to the position in a catch light (i, j).

[0105] In addition, it can consider as the pupil picture of a much more natural atmosphere by making it correspond to the picture size of the bloodshot-eyes field to correct, and setting up the size of a catch light, and the adjustment factor of lightness.

[0106] Moreover, although it is made to change the lightness of each pixel according to to which position of a catch light a pixel corresponds in order to form a catch light portion, it can also constitute from this operation gestalt so that a catch light pattern may be formed beforehand and it may stick on a catch light position. It can set up so that enlarging or contracting of a size can be freed also in this case, and it can consider as the pupil picture of a much more natural atmosphere by making it correspond to the picture size of the bloodshot—eyes field to correct, and changing the size of a catch light. Of course, it can do with the pupil picture of a much mor natural atmosphere by enabling it to set up lightness freely similarly about lightness.

[0107] The graph of lightness which met the line of the longitudinal direction which passes along the outer canthus of the picture which performed bloodshot-eyes correction to <u>drawing 9</u>, and formed the catch light pattern in it is shown.

[0108] In addition, although processing from Step 102 to Step 106 shall be performed once about the same appointed field with this operation gestalt, it can also consider as a setup which repeats processing from Step 102 to Step 106 two or more times, and performs it, and

extraction of a bloodshot-eyes field can be extracted with a much more sufficient precision in this case.

[0109] In addition, this invention can connect not only the composition described above but an adjoining division field, and can also apply bloodshot-eyes evaluation. For example, when 2 ****s of original bloodshot-eyes portions are carried out, evaluation of circularity increases by connecting the field wher a bloodshot-eyes portion is contained, and recognizing as one field. Consequently, when the evaluating point of the connected field exceeds the evaluating point in an individual division field, the connected field is judged to be a bloodshot-eyes field.
[0110] In addition, since each processing of the above-mentioned bloodshot-eyes extraction, bloodshot-eyes field correction, catch light addition, etc. is an execute permission independently, it can also perform bloodshot-eyes correction processing with the combination for which other t chnique or manual processing was substituted about each of each processing.
[0111] Moreover, you may perform amendment processing which carries out enlarging or contracting of the normal pupil to the extracted bloodshot-eyes field, and sticks it on it. In this case, after sticking an eye, it is good to modify and to make it suit sensibility of the whole.

[0112]
[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to invention of a claim 1 to the claim 3, the effect that only the field which divides a field correctly and has the need for correction can be chosen as a correction object domain no matter it may be what picture is attained.

[0113] Moreover, according to invention of a claim 4 and a claim 5, the effect that only a pupil field can be chosen correctly is attained.

[0114] Furthermore, according to invention of a claim 6 to the claim 20, the effect that the pupil field which is a correction object domain is correctly correctable is attained.

[0115] Moreover, according to invention of a claim 21, the effect that a natural atmosphere can be made to the corrected picture is attained.

[0116] Moreover, according to invention of a claim 22, the effect that bloodshot-eyes amendment processing can be performed with a sufficient precision is attained.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

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- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the outline block diagram of the digital language laboratory system concerning the gestalt of operation of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the general-view view of digital language laboratory system.

[Drawing 3] It is the control-block view of the image-processing section.

[Drawing 4] It is the flow view showing the flow of the bloodshot-eyes correction processing in the bloodshot-eyes processing sections 220 and 222.

[Drawing 5] It is the graph of the characteristic quantity C at the time of computing along with the line of the longitudinal direction which passes along an outer canthus.

[Drawing 6] It is explanatory drawing at the time of dividing for every mountain based on characteristic quantity C.

[Drawing 7] (a) is the graph of lightness which met the line of the longitudinal direction which passes along an outer canthus, and (b) is a graph which shows the state where the lightness of the bloodshot-eyes field in (a) was corrected, based on the formula (2) set to a= 1.3.

[Drawing 8] It is drawing showing the relation between the position of the pixel in a catch light, and the adjustment factor of lightness.

[Drawing 9] It is the graph of lightness which met the line of the longitudinal direction which passes along the outer canthus of the picture which performed bloodshot-eyes correction and formed the catch light pattern.

[Drawing 10] (a) is the transverse-plane schematic diagram of an eye, (b) is the graph of the characteristic quantity A computed along with the line of the longitudinal direction which passes along an outer canthus, and (c) is the graph of the characteristic quantity B computed along with the line of the longitudinal direction which passes along an outer canthus.

[Drawing 11] It is explanatory drawing showing the example of the specification method of the processing-object field by the operator.

[<u>Drawing 12</u>] It is explanatory drawing explaining the method of number allotment processing, and <u>drawing 12</u> (A) shows reference area and <u>drawing 12</u> (B) shows the graph of the selected characteristic quantity D.

[Drawing 13] Drawing 13 (A) is a graph which shows a part of characteristic quantity D, and drawing 13 (B) - drawing 13 (D) are explanatory drawings showing a number allotment procedure.

[Drawing 14] It is explanatory drawing explaining the option of number allotment processing. [Drawing 15] Drawing 15 (A) shows a processing-object field, and drawing 15 (B) is a graph which shows the mark of a field in alignment with the visual axis of drawing 15 (A).

[Drawing 16] Drawing 16 (A) is explanatory drawing having shown the 1st mark given to each of six division fields, and the 2nd mark. Drawing 16 (B) is explanatory drawing having shown each number of the average mark for every six division fields.

[Description of Notations]

10 Digital Language Laboratory System

14 Line CCD Scanner

16 Image-Processing Section

- 66 Light Source Section
- 68 Photographic Film
- 200 Data-Processing Section
- 202 Log Converter
- 204 Press Can Memory
- 206 Fine Scan Memory
- 208 Image-Data-Processing Section
- 212 Press Can Processing Section
- 214 Image-Data-Processing Section
- 218 Fine Scanning-and-Processing Section
- 220 Bloodshot-Eyes Processing Section
- 224 Conditioning Section
- 234 Lens Property Data Feed Zone

[Translation done.]

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(1)特许出口公司各号

(P2000-76427A)

(43)公問日 平成12年3月14日(2000.3.14)	(pg).\-c1-4	310	310	Q	2
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	位別記号				
		1/00	2/00	1/60	1/46
	(51) IntCl.	G06T		H04N	

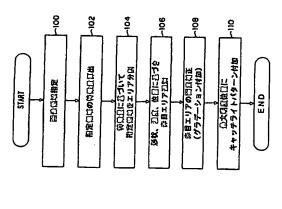
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后的如型方法 (54) [史明の名称]

(57) [契約]

【頌図】 どのような色調不良の眼の適徴であっても正 **低にエリアを分割して依正の必要のあるエリアだけを移** 【解決手段】 抽出要深として色相、影度、明度から得 し、指定された眼の関略部分の画数の特徴量を複数の位 正対的<u>が成</u>として逆択できる画像処理方法を提供する。 られる色の位に基づいて山状の分布形状毎に領域分割 分の画像抽出を行い、赤目処理を施す。



【湖泉頃1】 色駒不良となった目領域を含むずめ格定 枚、明枚のうちのいずれか1つまたは2つ以上の組み合 した面像紅城を×y平岡とし、各回なごとに色柏、貯 わせにより画像特徴口を求め 特許替求の範囲

し、メソ平面の広がりに対し2角の色が山状の分布形状 込存徴性を 2 値に配置する 3 次元の×ッ 2 空間を設定 を持つ領域毎に×y平面を領域分割し、

つ以上の組み合わせにより、辺の色幻不良領域の判別を 各分割板域の×y平面上での形状体は、位置体は、適構 **信也、統計的画像特徴性のうちのいずれか 1 つまたは2** 庁い、色調不良領域と判別された領域を視覚的に正常な 目の画像となるように砂正する画像知程方法。

【諸求頃2】 前記山状の分布形状を持つ領域毎にxゞ 平面を領域分割する際に、

し、N、Mは1以上)画体分の砂照核域内で、牧田貞共 の頂点として新規番号を削り付け、着目遊众の向記特徴 量の低が最大でなく、かつ、前記参照領域内の袋目劇次 以外の最大の特徴費の値を持つ適点が割り付け番号を持 つ場合は、該割り付け番号を毎目固次に付与する番号割 前記予め指定した固紋領域内の各回次毎に、番号割り付 の前記特徴丑の値が最大である場合はこの名目側袋を山 り付け処理を、前記予め指定した画傚領域内の全画共に ついていずれかの山の頂点番号が付与されるまで私り近 け処理対象の着目画式を中心とするN行×N列(ただ

周一番号を持つ固株のな合を1つの前域とすることによ 【請求項3】 前記山杖の分布形状を持つ領域毎にxy り画数新域分割を行う耕水均1に記处の函数処理方法。 平価を領域分割する際に、

内に着目断点よりも大きい前記特徴以の位を有する興兵 前記予め指定した画像領域内の各画案において番号が来 行×M列(ただし、N、Nは1以上)直点分の存配技成 がある場合、春目画兵の位観を記憶し、前記特徴廿の鉛 決定の画架を着目画共とし、鉄衛目画点を中心とするN が大きい個点を新規宿目点とする処理を設り返し、

前記斯規弁目点の特徴以の値が参照領域内で歴大である 場合に、前記節規有目点の番号が未決定であればこの断 規者目点を山の頂点として新規器号を削り付け、前記師 荷記子め指定した画数領域内の全面投についていずれか 税道目点に番号が既に割り付けられていればその母号を 前記む他した厳格の全国党に付与する番号割付処理を、 の山の頂点番号が付与されるまで綴り返し、

同一番号を持つ圏茲の気合を1つの領域とすることによ り画像領域分割を行う請求項1又は協求項2に記機の画 微処理方法。

円形度特徴徴を用いてより円形に近い程大となる形状情 倒としての第1の点数、 名か割数域バンに、

前記的の色割不良領域の判別において、

[静永頂4]

分割加塩の吸心が指定値域の中心位置に近い程大となる 行政体験としたの称2の点段、 分割領域の面積と指定額域の函数との比較が呼気管理が 色色、彩度、明度のうちのいずれか1つ以上における平 の外れる私小となる原位有格としての近3の点型

前域情報との比較より、色幻不臭度合いを示す転割的画 及び、予め指定された取の中心位置と両員の間隔とに応 均値、最大値、最小鏡、コントラスト、ヒストグラム形 状のうちのいずれか1つ以上を用い、統計的な色風下曳 数特徴目としての数4の点数、

じて求められ、如の中心から外れる程小となる位置抗殺 Ø も点数の高いものを色の不良領域と判定する結束項1か のちつの点数のうちの少なくとも1つの点数を求め、 としての語のの状態、

の密数)間の領域を色刷が良和低と判定する胡氷塔1に 【胡米城5】 和記いずれか2つ以上の点数の平均値ま たは加度平均点数により、上位し(ただし、上は1以上 5. 基米項3のいずれか1. 頃に記成の画像処理方法。 記載の面数処理方法。 【路水畑5】 色周不良となった目前域を含む子の语言 皮、明度のうちのいずれか1つまたは2つ以上の組み合 した函数は域を×ジギ値とし、各箇及ごとに色色、形 わせにより歯食特徴口を求め、

し、メッド面の広がりに対しる始の値が山状の分布形状 以特徴負金2億に配置する3次元のパッ2空間を設定 もなり技芸等に×ッキ図の移為少怠り、

行い、色如不良無域と判別された他の色和不良被域の周 名が朗城城のスツ半面上での形状は森、位域は森、面積 情報、統計的創政特徴せのうちのいずれか1つまたは2 つ以上の組み合わせにより、取の包括不見被叛の封始を **沿部から中央部にかけて町皮と形皮とのいずれか10以** は向方が徐々に低ドするようにグラデーションをかける 処理を含む低にを行って、前記型の色数不良知識を摂其 のに正常な自の向のとなるように係正する画像句理方 【解決項子】 他都川状の分布形代を持つ無域はにメソ 中国を放送分割する際に、

数の値が最大でなく、かり、前記を照道域内の着目画楽 以外の最大の特徴点の値を持つ過点が割り付け寄与を持 つ場合は、該利り付け番号を韓目函数に付与する番号割 し、N、Nは1以上)遺伝分のお照接格内で、各国政策 の前記特徴力の値が数人である場合はこの着目直来を山 の反点として近期ならを割り合け、な問題よの前記符数 り付け処理を、前記下の指定した前数減域内の全國者に 的記字的指定した向位領域均の各項本質に、番号割り付 けら見込食の台回道なる中心とするに行×凶叫(ただ

三一番号を持つ遺女の数令を1つの領域とすることによ り自敬彼城分割を行う組火災6に記載の過級四屆方法。

ついていずれかの川の頂点番号が仕事されるまで繰り返

رائم

Ą,

【請求項8】 前記川状の分布形状を持つ領域毎にxy 平面を領域分割する際に、

がある場合、着目画法の位置を記憶し、前記特徴量の値 fi×凶列(ただし、N、Mは1以上)固柔分の妙態徴減 **わに岩目画法よりも大きい前記特徴量の値を有する画表** 部記字の指定した画像領域内の各画派において番号が未 大定の何点を、G日尚末とし、 核が日勤素を中心とするN が大きい画楽を新規着目点とする処理を繰り返し、

前記所規名目点の特徴量の値が参照領域内で歴大である 場合に、前記新規着目点の番号が未決定であればこの新 **段許目点を山の頂点として新規器号を割り付け、前記節** 現省目点に番号が既に割り付けられていればその番号を 前記をめ指定した画像領域内の全画楽についていずれか 前記記也した座協の全画素に付与する番号割付処理を、 の山の頂点番号が付与されるまで繰り返し、

り商後領域分割を行う請求項6又は請求項7に記載の画 同一番号を持つ副巣の気合を 1 つの領域とすることによ

前記値の色調不良領域の判別において、 **名分割低低ごとに、** [凯求[4]]

像処理方法。

円形度特徴はを用いてより円形に近い程大となる形状情 低としての第1の点数. 分割領域の狙心が指定領域の中心位置に近い程大となる 位置指板としての第2の点数、

分割板域の函数と指定板域の面積との比率が所定範囲か

色웜、虸皮、明度のうちのいずれか1つ以上における平 均值、最大値、最小値、コントラスト、ヒストグラム形 状のうちのいずれか1つ以上を用い、統計的な色調不良 領域情報との比較より、色刷不良度合いを示す統計的画 ら外れる程小となる面積情報としての第3の点数、 **家柜製品としたの第4の点数、**

及び、そめ指定された瞬の中心位置と両目の間隔とに応 じて求められ、瞳の中心から外れる程小となる位置情報 としての第5の点数、 の5つの点数のうちの少なくとも1つの点数を求め、鼠 も点数の高いものを色刷不良領域と判定する諸求項6か 5 請求項8のいずれか1項に記載の面像処理方法。

または加重平均点数により、上位上(ただし、しは1以 上の悠飲)個の前域を色調不良領域と判定する請求項9 【端永頃10】 値記いずれか2つ以上の点数の平均値 に記扱の画像処理方法。 【語求項11】 色調不良となった目領域を含む予め指 定した画像領域を×y平崩とし、各画業ごとに色船、影 位、明度のうちのいずれか1つまたは2つ以上の組み合 わせにより画像特徴景を求め、

し、×y平面の広がりに対しる袖の値が山状の分布形状 該特徴品を z 軸に配置する 3 次元の×y z 空間を設定 を持つ領域部に×y平面を怠減分割し、

各分割領域の×ソ平面上での形状情報、位政情報、面積

抗核、抵針的直接特徴はのうちのいずれかしつまたは2

行い、色調不良領域と判別された職の色網不良領域の最 大明度位置をキャッチライト位置と判別し、該キャッチ ライト位置にキャッチライトパターンを形成する処理を 含む修正を行って、前記啦の色調不良領域を視覚的に正 【站求項12】 向記山状の分布形状を持つ領域毎に× つ以上の組み合わせにより、職の色調不良領域の判別を 常な目の画傚となるように俗正する画傚処理方法。

前記予め指定した画像領域内の各過森銀に、番号割り付 け処理対纹の着目回染を中心とするN行×M列(ただ

y 平面を領域分割する際に、

つ場合は、放割り付け番号を着目画状に付与する番号割 ついていずれかの山の頂点番号が付与されるまで繰り返 し、N、Mは1以上)固米分の存態領域内で、ガ目画楽 の前記特徴量の値が最大である場合はこの巻目画素を山 **鼠の値が最大でなく、かつ、前記が照領域内の着目画業** 以外の最大の特徴最の値を持つ画案が割り付け毎号を持 り付け処理を、前記予め指定した画像領域内の全画点に の頂点として新規番号を割り付け、名目凾求の前記特徴

因一番号を持つ画素の集合を 1 つの領域とすることによ り面像領域分割を行う結束項11に記載の画像処理方 【路水頂13】 前記山状の分布形状を持つ領域毎に× y 平面を包填分割する際に、

がある場合、君田國菜の位置を記憶し、前記特徴量の値 行×M列(ただし、N、Nは1以上)画菜分の多肥領域 内に沿目画光よりも大きい前記特徴島の値を有する箇米 決定の固案を着目画案とし、該着目画業を中心とするN 前記予め指定した画数制域内の各画楽において寄写が未 が大きい画業を新規者目点とする処理を繰り返し、

前記斯規者目点の特徴性の値が参照領域内で最大である 場合に、前記新規着目点の番号が未決定であればこの新 現谷目点に番号が既に割り付けられていればその番号を 治記予め指定した回数領域内の全面条についていずれか **現塔目点を山の頂点として新規番号を割り付け、前記新** 前記記伐した単常の全団茶に付与する番号割付処理を、 の山の頂点番号が付与されるまで扱り返し、

周一番号を持つ画業の聚合を1つの領域とすることによ り画像領域分割を行う結束項11叉は結束項12に記載 の画像処理方法。

【湖水頃14】 前記頭の色鍋不良領域の判別におい て、各分割領域ごとに、

円形度特徴品を用いてより円形に近い程大となる形状樹 **超としての禁1の点数**

分割領域の重心が指定領域の中心位置に近い程大となる 分割制域の面積と指定領域の面積との比率が所定范囲か 位置情報としての第2の点数、

色相、彩度、明度のうちのいずれか1つ以上における平均値、最大値、最小値、コントラスト、ヒストグラム形 ら外れる程小となる面植情似としての第3の点飲、

げのうちのいずれか1つ以上を用い、統計的な色の不良 娥娥旂假との比較より、色腐不良度合いを示す弑3h饤鹵 俊特徴当としての第4の点数、

及び、子め指定された町の中心位置と両目の間隔とに応 じて求められ、町の中心から外れる程小となる位置構程 としての第5の点数、

も点数の高いものを色码不良領域と判定する解示項11 【沿水頂15】 前記いずれか2つ以上の点数の平均値 または加重平均点数により、上位し(ただし、しは1以 上の笹飲)個の前域を色碼不良前域と判定する加求項! から請求項13のいずれか1項に記数の過数処理方法。 の5つの点数のうちの少なくとも1つの点数を求め、

【諸求項16】 色調不良となった目前域を含む予め格 定した画伎領域を×y平価とし、各凾袋ごとに台楫、8 4に記録の画像処理方法。

俊、明度のうちのいずれか1つまたは2つ以上の組み合

わせにより衝像特徴量を求め、

し、xy平面の広がりに対し2铀の値が山伏の分布形状 抜特徴目を 2 軸に配置する 3 次元の x y z 空間を設定 を持つ領域単に×y平面を領域分割し、

箱小後、前記色馭不良領域と判別された昭祯域に貼り込 む処理を含む修正を行って、前記80の色湖下良前域を拠 ように正常な暗韻域から切り出した色図正常の胞を拡大 見的に正常な目の函数となるように体形する函数処理方 各分割粒域の×y平面上での形状体包、位置体保、面格 情報、統計的画像特徴目のうちのいずれか1つまたは2 つ以上の組み合わせにより、粒の色為不良領域の判別を 行い、色臨不良被域と均別された町板域のサイズに合う

【猪求債17】 前記山状の分布形状を持つ紋域的に× y 平間を領域分割する際に、

の前記特徴目の値が最大である場合はこの。脊目両算を川 の頂点として新規番号を割り付け、番目衝桨の前記特徴 数の値が起大でなく、かつ、前記が開策域内の管目回会 以外の最大の特徴量の値を持つ画菜が割り付け番号を持 つ場合は、該割り付け番号を独目画森に付与する番号割 ついていずれかの山の頂点番号が付与されるまで扱り返 前記予め指定した画数領域内の各画条部に、番号割り付 し、N、Nは1以上)画菜分の炒照板域内で、着目画本 り付け処理を、前記予め指定した函数損域内の全団投に け処理対象の着目画茶を中心とするN行×M列(ただ

同一番号を持つ回楽の集合を1つの領域とすることによ り雨像領域分割を行う路求頂16に記載の歯像処塁方 【請求項18】 前記川状の分布形状を持つ対域毎に火 y 平面を値域分割する所に、

行×M別(ただし、N、Nは1以上)固ま分の参照前は 前記予め指定した画像領域内の各画県において毎号が未 決定の國業を若目國業とし、該者目國業を中心とするN

7に春日園なよりも大きい前記特徴見の資を買する箇式 がある場合、雑目園森の位置を記憶し、前記詩商県の億 が大きい尚茶を所収着目点とする処理を続り返し、

現故自成を山の頂点として新規器号を割り付け、前記面 前記斯規者自改の特徴者の値がか別領域内で拡大である 場合に、道記所規模目点の最もが永決定かめればこの近 及れ国点に番号が既に割り付けられていればその多号を **始記下め指定した回復制体内の全国水にしいていてれた** 的記記信しご難ばの金銭なに付与する番号割付処理を、

9.圆数前域分割を行う路水均1.6.又は清水均1.7.に記載 三一倍ちをなり起なの気にを一つの抵抗 ソドゥニンによ の山の反点路等が行与されるまで扱う返し、 の値做処理方法。

【母来項19】 香品数の色質を良質はの対別におい た、名分割散域にとに、

円形度特徴員を用いてより円形に近い程大となる形状情 位としての第1の点似、

分割類域の最心が指定領域の中心位置に近い程大となる 位数はなとしての数2の点数、

か割無疑の過級と指位領域の個数との代本が指定機関が

色粗、軽度、明度のうちのいずれか1つ以上における平 被战情保之の比较より、也如不段度合いを示す転影的画 均衡、粒大値、粒小衡、コントラスト、ヒストグラム形 **伏のうちのいずれかしつ以上を用い、杭計的な逍越不良** 5分れる程小となる固定技法としての終3の点数、 数料品なとしての割すの点肌、 及び、その指数された以の中心位置と両回の関係とに応 じて水のられ、凹の中心から外れる程小となる位風特徴 としての落ちの点数、 の5つの点数のうもの少なくとも1つの点数を求め、以 または加数率均点数により、上位し(ただし、しは)以 も点数の高いものを色数不良故域と判定する語求項16 【構象項20】 商船いずれか2つ以上の息数の単均道 上の強敗)間の都域を他力下兵制域と判定する請求項1 から胡求項18のいずれか1項に記載の倒鉄処理方法。 9 に配体の自復処理方法。

【諸水道21】 整正した関節分を含む自の画像と、像 は、周回とも色数不良を修正した場合において何目の画 示の子敷な田の趣義とが国じ妙語などなられるに、近い 数の終回気が扱うようにからに物形する結が近しから現 米瓜20のいずれか1項に記載の前数知程方法。

【雑水瓜22】 船記色以下成の回知城を名む指定無域 の指定回数に応じて、直像の領域分割予当または前域分 別に用いる特徴母を変更し、

あるいは、色質不臭物域型近年用いる特徴員の種類また は特徴費の計算方法または判定基準を変更し、

あるいは、色刷不良加域の俗正方法を変更する請求項目 **「発研水投船人役心」でかってにいなの直接処理方法。**

وكلم

B

[発明の属する技術分野] 本発明は、順像処理方法に関 し、特に、ディジタル幽像内の故写体の眶の色閣不良を 余出して修正する画像処理方法に関する。

故写体が実際とは異なる色の画像として等る場合が多々 あり、この赤目はあまりにも不自然で見なえが感いため 画像処理により自然に見えるように修正することがなさ [従来の技術] 従来より、協路中の光の反射状態により

ると、瞳孔が呉っ赤又は金色に写るいわゆる赤目現象が 生じる場合がある。この赤目現象は、暗い場所で瞳孔が ることによって、ストロボの光が正反射され、この状態 が画像に減り込むために起こる現象であり、唱が赤く等 る赤目と随が金色に写る金目とがある(以後、両方を含 聞いた状態の目に対してストロボの光が正面から入針す 【0003】例えば、ストロポで人物を正面から悩むす めて赤目と称す。)。

辺穴されたすべての昭映補故域内の色質不良固体を停託 **代北よりこの赤目を修正するための様々な画像処理方法** が提案されている。例えば、特別平7 -72537号公 い、対象となる個点が予め定めた関係内であれば赤目と **判所して修正する方法が挙げられている。また、特開平** 9-261580号公領では、エッジに囲まれる紋域内 の包括板と当野情報とに基づいて臨級強値域を選択し、 することにより赤目修正を行う方法が挙げられている。 【0004】このような赤目は、写り求えが思いため、 **料では、赤目修正対象となる目の周囲を前域指定して、** この領域内で彩度、静度、色相における樹檎処理を行 [0005]

修正され、結果として追和場のある画像となる恐れもあ **た特別平7-72537号公報や特関平9-26158** る陽倍処理により赤目領域を判別して條派しており、赤 **町の珍皮、ば皮、色色はならいため、多数のサンプルに** い。また、例えば、肌色部分も睑の赤目処理と共に黒く [発明が好決しようとする課題] しかしながら、上述し 0 号公報等の従来の方法では、彩度、靜度、色相におけ おいては認怕化や抽出溢れが起こることは避けられな

[0006] また、特間平9-261580号公報等の ように涵像のエッジを抽出する場合では、一位に、画像 のエッジはかなり複雑であるため、過剰分割や、前域分 割ミスが発生する恐れもある。 【0007】すなわち、前者の方法では、領域ごとに区 停正の必要のない領域が修正の必要な領域とともに修正 対象領域として後出されやすく、後者の方法では、領域 の分割が正確に行えないので修正対象前域である配前域 切らずに色の関値のみで赤目かどうかを判別するため、 だけを修正するのが難しいという問題がある。 [0008] そこで、本発明は、どのような画像であっ ても正確に前域を分割して修正の必要のある前域だけを

る。さらに、核正対紋領域である臨領域を正確に移正可 また、修正された剛俊を自然な雰囲気に仕上げることが 修正対象領域として選択できる画像処理方法を提供する ことを切りの目的とする。また、昭領域だけを正確に送 **吹できる画像処理方法を提供することを第2の目的とす** 能な前位処理方法を提供することを第3の目的とする。 可能な値像処理方法を提供することを第4の目的とす

の判別を行い、色調不良領域と判別された領域を視覚的 の値が山状の分布形状を持つ関域的に×y平面を領域分 数、面弦情報、統計的画像特徴温のうちのいずれかしつ または2つ以上の組み合わせにより、脳の色調不良領域 画像紅妓を×y平面とし、名函森ごとに由柏、躬教、昭 友のうちのいずれか1つまたは2つ以上の組み合わせに より画像特徴塩を求め、抜特徴鼠を2幼に配置する3次 元のメソ2空間を設定し、メソ平面の広がりに対しる始 【保拠を解決するための手段】上記第1の目的を達成す るために、色調不良となった目領域を含む予め指定した 割し、各分割領域の×y平面上での形状情報、位置情 に正常な目の画数となるように修正する。

制度からの反射が強いため、明度は中央から周辺部に向 けて低下する傾向を持つ。したがって、キャッチライト 虹彩部は、ブラウン系略では虹影部が明度の谷間となる し、修正する方法である。赤目部分は、略孔部の中心程 ことを利用し、当日系造では赤みの笛の大きさについて [0010] すなわち、本絶明は、キャッチライト部分 も舎めて明度が山状に分布することを利用する。また、 を含めた赤目領域等の色調不良領域を一括して切り出 **ポ目となった昭孔邸との谷間となることを利用する。**

用いて、赤目部とその隣接する白目及び肌部との間に谷 出ができることを利用し、前記特徴量の山毎に領域分割 【0011】即ち、明度や赤味を組み合わせた特放量を することで亦目部を白目及び肌部と分益する。

∜状を持つ凱域師に×y平面を領域分割する際に、前記 予め指定した画像領域内の各面楽毎に、番号割り付け処 型対象の着自画表を中心とするN行×M列(ただし、 N、Mは1以上)画本分の砂黙領域内で、各田画茶の前 記特徴量の協が最大である場合はこの着目画米を山の頂 点として新規語号を割り付け、着目画紫の前記特徴量の 資が最大でなく、かつ、前記が開策域内の着目画来以外 の赵人の特徴品の値を持つ衝光が割り付け寄号を持つ場 前記予め指定した画像領域内の全画祭についていずれか の山の頂点毎号が付与されるまで繰り返し、周一希号を **持つ函数の集合を1つの領域とすることにより画像領域 分割を行う。この方法によれば、領域分割をプログラム 心理などに行うことができるので、ユーザを煩わすこと** 合は、該割り付け番号を付与する番号割り付け処理を、

[0013] 古名仁、胡求成3仁記数の発明は、前記山 **状の分布形状を持つ領域毎にxy平面を領域分割する際** こ、前記予め指定した国数損域内の各国共において番号 るN行×N列(ただし、N、Mは1以上)適体分の存置 領域内に現者目点よりも大きい前記特徴員の値を有する 画業がある場合、現者目点の位置を話的記憶し、前記特 效益の値が大きい画式を斬規殺目点とする処理を繰り返 し、前記所規格目点の特徴器の過かか謝頼城内で最大で ある場合に、前記新規教目点の番号が未決定であればこ の新規塔目点を山の頂点として新規器号を割り付け、前 記断規有目点に寄号が既に割り付けられていればその最 号を前記替務した底梯の全画県に付与する番号割付処理 を、施記予め指定した画像様体内の全画状についていず れかの山の頂点番号がけ与されるまで絞り返し、周一番 **号を持つ画女の集合を1つの女域とすることにより劇段** が未決定の闽派を塔目回案とし、 該者目画菜を中心とす 領域分割を行う。

い、統計的な色調不良領域情報との比较より、色調不良 度合いを示す統計的固像特徴員としての第4の点数、及 び、予め指定された即の中心位置と両目の関係とに応じ て求められ、陶の中心から外れる程小となる位取物位と しての数5の点数の5つの点数のうちの少なくとも1つ の点数を求め、最も点数の高いものを色剤不良前域と判 散との比率が所定范囲から外れる程小となる面積体位と しての第3の点数、均相、妨礙、明度のうちのいずれか つ以上における平均値、最大値、最小値、コントラス て、各分割領域ごとに、円形度特徴量を用いてより円形 に近い程大となる形状情報としての第1の点数、分割領 域の肌心が指定領域の中心位置に近い程大となる位置情 数としての第2の点数、分割領域の固領と協定は域の固 【0014】このように、番号が付与できない適共につ た座はの画系の全てに最後に斬脱者目点となった側糸の 番号を付与するように処理することによって前記特徴員 処理方法において、前記物の色鉛不良前域の判別におい いては、例えば、座標としてその位置を記憶し、敬後に **新規者目点となった画菜に毎号が付与されると、3d1をし** [0015] 胡求煩4の絶明は、精氷項1に記蔵の逾換 の山毎に前域分割する処理を高速に行うことがたきる。 ト、ヒストグラム形状のうちのいずれか1つ以上を用

【0016】すなわち、結求項4に記殻の発明は、諸水 項1に記載の分割額域から赤目前域等の色数不良額域を 判定する方法であり、分割領域の形状、歯傷、位置、譲 佐仁関する統計的特徴目を、それぞれ限に近い部分は為 い点数、かつ、極から過ぎかるにつれて低い点数となる 傾向を有する第1~第5の点数に換算し、これら数1~ 第5の点数の少なくとも1つを用いて色関不良領域を判

数(一般的には、0.07~0.11)を果算すると始の 【0017】なお、第5点数は、両目の配角に所定の係

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近径を有する円状部域内が最高の点数を摂る、中心から ロの中心と西田の国籍とに述いた時の成治を見出し、以 4位となるという関係があることから、その指定された **はたらと点数が成くなる私色をおしたいる。**

り遊別化されて、明依になるので、精度良く色調不良前 資記5つの点数のうちのいずれか2つ以上における平均 芸数または加良平均及数により、上位し(ただし、しは 1.以上の簡単) 個の前域を色調下政策域と判定すると数 い。自衆洋凶を以ることで、それぞれの前はの傾向がよ 【0018】好ましくは、請求項5に記成したように、 域を判別することがたきる。

間の句は不成れなの成辺路から中央部门がけい記載と別 **の組み合わせにより直旋特徴自を求め、以特殊員を2倍** 情景、位置情報、面解情報、統計的画像特殊量のうちの いずれか1つまたは2つ以上の利み合わせにより、稻の 色部不良領域の制制を行い、色調子良制域と制剤された 板とのいずれかしつ又は起かが徐やに向下すらようにグ ラデーションをかける処理を含む俗にを行って、前記録 の色数不良が減を複製的に正常な自の過級となるように めに、跡水頃6の発明は、色調不良となった目前域を含 むチの格分した過級なるをメッチ記とし、公団よいとに 色祖、躬侯、明成のうちのいずれか1つまだは2つ以上 に配収する3次元のスプ2倍間を設定し、スプ中間の位 かりに対しる他の値が旧状の分布形状を持つ被域場にx **アギ面を領域分割し、各分割領域のステギ面上での形状** [0019] 泉九、上記第3と第4の回的を達成するた

は1と同様のが近れ他的的な不供技術の世別を行ってい 【0020】すなわち、蘇水城6の発明では、上記請求 らため、赤目などの色料不良前はを自自及び机路と正確 に分類でき、特徴よく俗形することだら思る。

れかしつ又は両方が徐々に低下するように、グラデーシ ョンをかける処理を行っている。これより、中央部分の 上記錄米周2から韓米塔5回はの作用を允丁3ので、段 【0021】それに加えて、韓永城6の名明では、上記 第4の目的を途域するために、他の色料不良前域の後正 の既に、周辺部から中央部にかけた別抜と物質とのドす 色のガが周辺部分よりも近い色となっている実際の複形 4の色と近くなるため、毎日後の句画権を自然な雰囲気 とすることができる。なお、研水項「から請水項9は、

×ッ平面上での形状情報、位置信義、即義情報、批評的 がを持つ部域的にxy平面を前端分割し、各分型領域の 画像特徴目のうちのいずれかしつまたは2つ以上の指示 [0022]東広、雑水町10の約別は、白麓が成とな の、現特的質を2倍に起棄する3次元のスツ2短間を設 近し、×3.平断の広がりに対し2種の値が旧状の分布形 つ、北連茶川い口旬差、 奶粉、 思索らか むひに すれか 1 った目前域を含む予め指定した同僚領域をパッ平値と **しまたは2つ以上の組み合わせにより画像特徴基を求** 見は治療する。

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合わせにより、GGの位別不良的域の判別を行い、色調不 科研院と判別されたMGの色調不良的域の過失明度位置を キャッチライト位置と判別し、銭キャッチライト位置に キャッチライトバターンを形成する処理を含む修正を行 って、前記域の色調不良前域を視覚的に正常な目の前後 となるように修正する。

[0023]ずなわち、が米頃10の兜仰では、上記跡 米頃6と同様に上記部米頃1と同様の方法で前記色鋼不段的域の利料を行っているため、非目などの色観不良競性を自日及び明部と正確に分越でき、精度よく修正することができる。 【0024】それに加えて、過求項10の免倒では、暗部分の知体内の意大切度化設をキャッチライト(図と対別してキャッチライト(図と対別してキャッチライトは固定の違い。事なわち、キャッチライトは固定の違い。 に適度の違いが域であるので、キャッチライト位配は設め明るい。 はあり、は20であることがわかる。 従って、暗部分の対域内の最大切に位置にキャッチライト位配はを は内の最大切に位置にキャッチライトを設ける処理を結び内の最大のの最大のには20にませきとした印度の目の適像が持てしまっ。なお、請求項11から結束項15は、上記数解析2から請求項5回域の作用を有するので、説明は背景を

(0026) すなわち、胡米県16の発明は、色綱不良 前域と刊別された昭前域に正常な町前域から切り出した 色部に帯の壁を拡大縮小して貼り付けるため、比較的節 中な修正処理で収の色綱不好前体を視覚的に正常な目の 両体となるように修正できる。なお、胡米県17から却 非領20は、上記却来頃2から胡米頃5周様の作用を付 するので、起側はお略する。 [0027] さらに、上記第4の目的を達成するために、結束項21の24的は、結束項11のため間は、結束項11から結状項21のいずれか11項に記載の函数処理方法において、前記色調不良の目前域を含む指定が域の指定回数に応じて、回復の前後分別平注または前域分別に用いる特徴量を変更し、あるいは、色剥不良別域判定に用いる特徴自の極刻また

は特徴量の計算方法または判定基準を変更し、あるいは、色調不見領域の修正方法を変更する。

【0028】これにより、修正の必要のないもう一方の目の位置と修正した目の画像の位置とを比較して修正した日の画像の位置とまれたして修正したり、修正した日の色を、修正の必要のないもう一方の日の色と同じ劣国気にするなどの微修正を行えるため、自然な雰囲気に仕上げることが可能である。また、キャッチライトの脳内の位置関係が両目で揃うように、キャッチライトの経過能正も行う。

【のの29】 結束項22の発明は、赤目修正処理を複数 回行う場合に対応する発明であり、結束項1から結束項 21のいずれか1項に記載の画像処理方法において、前 記色調不段の目が域を含む指定対域の指定回数に応じ

が、画像の前域分割手法または前域分割に関いていた。 で、画像の前域分割手法または前域分割に用いる特徴量 を変更し、あるいは、色調不良前域判定に用いる特徴値 の種類または特徴値の計算方法または判定基準を変更 し、あるいは、色調不良領域の修正方法を変更する。 (0030)例えば、赤目領域判定基準が上記特徴性の山地が域分割である場合、二回目の赤目前域判定基準を上記特徴はの山路製域分割ではなく、色味の類似位による領域分割に変更したり、判定において一回目の判定で用いていた円形度基準を除外する、あるいは一回目の判定で用いていた面積基準を除外するなどが挙げられる。

【発明の実施形態】図1及び図2には、本実施形態に係るディジタルラポシステム10の概略構成が示されてい

れており、レーザブリンタ部18及びプロセッサ部20 [0033] ラインCCDスキャナ14は、ネガフィル いるコマ画像を読み取るためのものであり、例えば13 0サイズの写真フィルム:所謂APSフィルム)、12 0サイズ及び220サイズ (ブローニサイズ) の写真フ ラインCCD30で読み取り、A/D変換部32におい てA/D 쇷換した後、画像データを画像処理部16〜出 16、レーザブリンタ部18、及びプロセッサ部20を 含んで構成されており、ラインCCDスキャナ14と画 俊処理部16は、図2に示す入力部26として一体化さ イルムのコマ画像を秘取対象とすることができる。ライ ンCCDスキャナ14は、上記の総取対数のコマ画像を 【0032】 涵1に示すように、このディジタルラボツ ステム10は、ラインCCDスキャナ14、画像処理部 ムやリバーサルフィルム等の写真フィルムに記録されて ム、及び透明な磁気層が形成された写真フィルム(24 5サイズの写真フィルム、110サイズの写真フィル は、闰2に示す出力部28として一体化されている。

【0034】なお、本没施の形態では、240サイズの写灯フィルム(APSフィルム)68を適用した協合のディジタルラボシステム10として説明する。

【0035】画像処理部16は、ラインCCDスキャナ14から出力された画像データ(スキャン画像データ)が入力されると共に、デジタルカメラ34等での協切によって得られた画像データ、現場(例えば反射保路等)をスキャナ36(フラットペット堂)で読み貼ることで得られた画像データ、他のコンピュータで生成され、フロッピディスクドライブ38、NOドライブ又はCDドライブ40に記録された画像データ、及びモデム42を介して受信する通信画像データ等(以下、これらをファイル画像データと終訴する)を外部から入力することも可能なように掲成されている。

【0036】画像処理部16は、入力された回路データを回像メモリ44に記れて、台部副処理部46、ハイバートーン処理部48、ハイバーンャープネス処理部50等の各投の施圧等の回像処理を行って、記録用回線データとしてレーザブリンタ部18へ出力する。また、岐線処理部16は、過級処理を行った回線データを回線アータとしてレーボガナす。(例えばFD、NO、CD等の記248域化に出力したり、過ば回線を介して他のは報処理的部へ送信する等)ことも可能とされている。

【のの37】レーザブリンタ部18はR、G、Bのレーザ光添52を備えており、レーザドライバ54を制御して、画像処理部16から入力された記録用画像デーケー里、画像メモリ56に記憶される)に応じて食却したレーザ光を印画紙に照別して、走査路光(北渓船の形形では、主としてポリゴンミラー58、「角レンズ50を用いた光学系)によって印画紙62に画像を記録する。また、プロセッサ部20は、レーザブリンタ部18で走益路によって画像が記録された印画紙62に対し、発色現像、混白定ね、水洗、乾吱の各処理を終す。これにより、印画紙上に副像が形成される。

【0038】(ラインCCDスキャナの内成) 次にラインCCDスキャナ14の内成について説明する。因1にはラインCCDスキャナ14の光学系の関略体験が示されている。この光学系は、写真フィルム68に光を説明する光源66を招えており、光彩66の光射出的には、写真フィルム68に照射する光を能形式とする光道散形72が配置されている。

(0039)等月フルルム68は、光粒散仮フ2が配設された的に配置されたフィルムキャリアフィによって、コマ画体の画面が光ねと単面になるように超过される。 (0040)等月フィルム68を挟んで光源66と反対明には、光袖に沿って、コマ画像を迅速した光生能からせるレンズユニット76、ラインCCD3のが以に配置されている。なお、レンズユニット76として中一のレンズのみを示しているが、レンズユニット76は、光線には複数枚のレンズから構成されたイーレンズである。なお、レンズコニット76として、セルフェックレンズの高端面をそれでもだい。この場合、セルフェックレンズの両端面をそれぞれ、可能な限り等負フィルム68次5つ

インCCD3のに接近させることが発生しい。 【0041】ラインCCD3のは、複数のCCDセル機 退される等例フィルム63の組み向に沿って一到に設成 され、かつ箱アンテック素内が設けられたセンシンが が、間隔を受けて点にエイバこ3ライン設けられても り、名センシング部の先入料面にR、G、Bの治治解フィルタの向れかが各々収けられて成成されている。 エルタの向れかが各々収けられて成成されている(指 第3ラインカラーCCD)。ラインCCD3のは、名セ ンシング部の免光部がレンズユニット76の結構点位語 に一致するように配びされている。

【0042】また、随みは名略するが、ラインCCD30とアンズユニットでもとの間にはシャックが続けられている。

(回復処理者16の他の各の方法と、位1に示す直接の理解16の主要的代表の直接メモリキュ、台灣の監理的16の主要的代表の直接メモリキュ、台灣の監督をした、ハイバートーン処理する、ハイバーントープネス処理50の各処理を実行するための課題も影響ファック団が示されている。

[0043] ラインCCDスキャナ14から出力されたRGBの台デジタル信号は、データ短尾部200において、暗時込后、火焰回鼻箱に、シェーディング箱正等の所定のデータ処理が始された後、10mg交換記202によってデジタル函数データ(強皮データ)に変換され、アレスキャンデータはプレスキャンボー204に記憶され、ファインスキャンデーをはファインスキャンイモリ206に記憶される。

[0044] プレスキャンスモリ304に記憶されたアレスキャンデータは、対象データの設治308に回復データの政治210とではならされたアレスキャンの国党212に送出される。一方、ファインスキャンメモリ206に記憶されたファインスキャンチーラは、通復データの国語314と回復データを放出316とに扱いされたファインスキャン回収第218へ返出される。

【0045】これものアレスキャン処理部212及ジファインスキャン処理部218では、JAXを提致したとキレンズ特性及びストロボを使用した機能したこ年のストロボを発用した機能したときのストロボ砂光特性に基づく発出等を実行する。

【0046】また、山像データ処理部308、214には、名様フィルムの存住を記憶するフィルス特権記憶器232と、フィルムを機能したカメラを判断する情報を取得して対応であるが形をも出かまして対応するが表示を引送機能の31とが接続率れてい

「0041]フィルムの特性とは、解例特性(ケ特性)であり、一般には、3点性自に応じて領域が三次元的に変化する明線で表される。なお、この点は周別の技術であるため、詳細な規則は省略する。

ocos ensteenistant of [0048]また、フィルム権の特定は、実践機の形理であれば、APSフィルムの強力記憶対策フィルム経 であれば、APSフィルムの強力記憶対にフィルム権を 所す情報を記録しており、ラインCCDスキャナ14の

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キャリアフィでの砂透時に、磁気ヘッドによって続み取ることが可能である。また、135サイズフィルムの場合には、その形状(低が向回場に比較的短いピッチでパーフォレーションが設けられている)等で判断してもよいし、オペレータがキー入力するようにしてもよい。フィルム径を特定することにより、歯線のフィルムペースは反からの貼対的な過度を正確に算出できる。

【0049】 画像データ処理部208、214では、フィルムが住記地の第32とレンズ的作データ供給部334とから引られるフィルム様及びカメラ橋に合わせて基等値の結正を行い、カラーバランス製造、コントラスト調数(色路調処理)、明るさ組而、お皮結而(ハイバートーン処理)、ハイバーシャーブネス処理等が、LUTトーン処理)、バイバーシャーブネス処理等が、LUTキーソウス(MTX)選算等により採行されるように

[0050]また、適像データ処理部208、214には、前記各調整、補正後に、非目となった叩部分を自然な色に修正する非自処理部220、222が約145れている。この非月処理部220、222における赤日修正については、後述する。

(0051) アレスキャン図の国像データ技物部210では、画像データ処理部208によって処理された直像デーを3D-LUTに基づいてモニタ16Mへ表示するためのディスプレイ用道像データに数後している。一が、ファインスキャン図の国際データ気験型216では、画像データ処理部214によって処理された直像データを、3D-LUTに基づいてレーザブリンタ部18でのブリント用画像データに交換している。なお、上記ディスプレイ用の画像データに交換している。なお、上記ディスプレイ用の画像データと、ブリント用画像データとは、炎色系が異なるが、以下のような様々な造形によって一致を図っている。

【のの52】 すなわち、プレスキャン処理部212及びファインスキャン処理部218には、窓件設定部224が設施されている。気件設定部224は、セットアップ部226、キー補信部228、パラメータ紙台部230とで誘成されている。

【のの53】セットアップ部226は、プレスキャンデータを用いて、ファインスキャンの設塡条件を設定し、ラインCCDスキャナ14に供給し、また、プレスキャン処理部212及びファインスキャン処理部218の画像処理条件を資算し、パラメータ統合部230に供給しました。

【のの54】キー箱正部228は、キーボード16Kに込むされた窓区、色、コントラスト、シャープネス、形質等を閲覧するキーやマウスで入力された名称の指示等に応じて、固確処理集件の閲覧組を確算し、パラメータ紙合部230~供拾している。

【0055】パラメータ統合部230では、上記セットアップ部226及びキー指に鉛228から受け取った画の処理条件をプレスキャン個及びファインスキャン間の

函像データ処理器208,214へ送り、画体処理糸件を格正あるいは再扱定する。

(0056) ここで、赤目処理部220、222における赤目修正について、因4のフロー図を参照しながら説

【0057】ステップ100では、カラーパランス30 整、コントラスト調整、明るき諸正、終度結正(パイパ ートーン処理)、ハイパーシャープネス処理等が、LU Tやマトリクス(MTX)演算等の各種結正処理が結さ れてモニタ16Nに表示された回旋の中から、赤目とな った目の画像をその周囲を含めて処理対象類域として指

【のの58】処理対象領域の指定は、オペレータによってキー補正部228から入力したり、画像内の部分的に不寿色が組中している領域を函像データ処理部214をによって抽出することにより行える。本実施形距では、オペレータによるキー入力によってキー補正部228から処理対象が域を指定している。

[0059]なお、オペレータによる処理対象前域の指定方法としては、例えば、闰11(A)~(F)に示すように、両目一括指定モード1、両目一括指定モード2、単独指定モード3、及び単独指定モード4の6つのモードから選択して指定できる。

[0060] 阿目一括指定モード1は、回11(A)に示すように、両目と両目の周辺前域を含む前域を、面線処理部16に近けられたマウスやキーボード等により指形状のや13で組合、回11(A)の破綻で示すように、指定域したや13の段域の両外側から所定の比率で指定して前域を分別し、得られた分割関域を処理対象前域とする。なお、所定の比率をは計りに発出して符られる比率であり、分割された前域が含く少なくとも1つの目を含み、同間の前域が確かれるように設定される。なお、件13は矩形状に限らず情円形状等他の形状としてもよい。

(0061)また、両日一括指定モード2は、図11(B)に示すように、両日一括指定モード2は、図116に設けられたマウスやキーボード等により指定して、両日と両日の周辺領域を含む領域を指定するモードである。この場合、指定した両日の間の中心部を結ぶ直線の局域から所定の比率となる長きを設袖の1/2の長きとする情円状の領域を個々の日の領域とし、得られた分割が減を処理対象領域とする。

【0062】なお、この場合も上記の両目一括指定モード1と同様に、所定の比率とは指定した両目の職の中心部を結ぶ直線に対する目の寸法の比率を統計的に労出して当られるたっているり、楕円状の対域は各々少なくとも1つの目を含み、預問の損妹が弊かれるように設定され

【ののる3】また、上記両目一結形定モード1及び両日一指指定モード1及び両日一指指定モード2においては、個々の目前域に前域を分 割せずに両目を含んだ領域を処理対象前域とし、一括して赤目胎出処理を行うようにすることもできる。

(10064)単単指定モード1は、図11(C)に示すように、1つの目の周辺的体を含む的体を、歯体処理の16に設けられたマウスやキーボード等により単形状の件13で組んで指定し、作13内の前域を過程対象領域とするモードである。この場合も、は13は矩形状で図らず指円形状等他の形状としてもよい。

[0065]また、単独指定モード2は、図11(D)に示すように、目の中心部と、目全体を含むように形成する特の位置とを指定して、中心部に対する枠の位置から統計的に得られる比率に基いて1つの目を含む枠13を自動的に形成するように設定してこの枠13内の成域を処理対数積減として指定するモードである。

(0066)単独協定モード3は、闰11(E)に示すように、目の中心部、または目の周辺部との一方を一7所15指定することにより、自全体全合むテフォルトサイズのや13を自動のに形成するように設定してこのけ 13内の前域を処理対象が及じして指定するモードである。なお、この場合、敵と目の比率に応じて片目時にくは高目前はサイズの枠を自動的に形成するように設定してこの枠内の前域を超遅対象がはとして語を指さてて両目を包含する枠を自動的に形成して「原設するモードとすることもできる。城いは、両目の中心部を指述して両と包含する枠を自動的に形成してこの枠内の前域を数理対象前域として指定するモードとすることもでき

[0067]単独指定モード4は、図11(F)に示すように、目を含む目の閉辺の別域を画像処理部16に設けられたマウスやキーボード等により手留きの愛頭で囲みこんで形成した枠内の創填を処理対象領域として過ぎするモードである。

【の068】次に、ステップ102では、上記6つのモードうちのいずれか1つのモードによって語定された処理対象が成の特徴員を算出する。ここでは、由出費業として色相、珍皮、明度から得られる色の値を選択し、暗部分の画像を一括して切り出せるような特徴見を選択する。

【の069】ここで、赤珠をT貸で表すと、Tがは本味が増い程大きくなるので、卵目部では大となり、また、おい目ではマイナス値となる。また、明皮をグレー d値で表すと、明るい固点はも値は大となるので、キャッチライト部や、白目節では大となり、ブラウン系นの対ち当下は小となる。

[0070] 現体的には、レッド値 (r) を特徴目よ、 グレー値 (d) を特徴組をしたと等、α×B+ (1 α) × | A |…式 (l) (ただし、αの好卖しい値とし では実験的に、α=0.3以上、0.5以下が得られて

いるが、その他の値とすることもできる。) によって待られる特徴自じの値を配稿を取を通る直線上の位置としてグラフ化すると、回線を掲載する聲素(例えば、自目節分、曳躍分、明確分)の前域ことに山状態形を育するものとなる。なお、上記の特徴自の定義において、RGBによる色表現により、d = (R+G+B) /3、ユ=(R-d)としてもよい。

[0071] 例えば、自居を通る及手方向の場に沿って 算出した特徴者でのグラフは、第10に示すように、韓 の任命にある2つの自己がの領域と地部分の規模とに 対応して3つの同様変形を有するものとなる。なお、上 記特徴以のの式においては特徴せんを絶対が化すること により、本目の論出がブラウン系よりも難しい質目系の 種の派別機出機を向上させている。

【0072】また、別の特徴性の過去して信10(b)に特徴性人のグラフ、同10(c)に特徴はBのグラフをそれぞれ間示するが、図10(b)と回10(c)とにおいて、実験は四かかく等るが自の特徴はを示し、点報は間が金色に等る全国の特徴はを示しており、現なっている前域は実験となっている。これらのグラフにより会自は反射光が強いため、色味的には液に近く関度が高いことがわかる。

【9073】次のステップ104においては、特徴量が 11を形成する初域的に耐燃を初域分別する。

(0074) 知益分割の方当としては、何之ば、因10(b)と2010(c)に示すように最も低い特殊量の適深すなするとなる位置の適深)を可属として分割するようにユーザが指定したり、アログラムによる処理を行う。2010(b)および図10(c)では、キャッテライトを含む本日前はか出を形成し、また、自自部分や明部分との間では刺発部が登出となり、前位方割の地界となっている。なお、お自系的が常自の場合、対核形が上記1人によりない対核部となり、前位方割の地界となっている。なお、お自系的が常自の場合、対核形が上記1人によりない対核部となれば高の規模に前位分割の規算となる。

(1075) また、99の万田として、(約12(B) に示すように、「阿別の自自の部分と中央の種語分との3つの前域ごとに対応した山信状を有する特徴員 を選択し、番号割り付け処理により領域を分割することができる。[0076]この番号割り付け処理は、例えば、「出12(A) に示すように、向えば、中央の通差を質量通差21とする3行×3列の9つの適減からなる参照エリア2

着日尚本2 1に割り付ける過程である。 【りり77】1例として、閏12(B)の存金量Dを達 だし、長明のため、部分的に並入した前体について起明 する。[月13(B)及び閏13(C)には、閏13

4を発行割り付け的程値域とし、9つの過去からなら参

州エリアの中の最も大きな特徴はを有する資素の最時を

(A) に示すように、1912 (B) の特徴量Dの1つ目の山根化と2つ台の山形状の部分に対応する調素である Nijの両者行とその上のN-1行の画者対象が下のN+

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> 1行の連浜列の名引3行の連点行がそれぞれの列ずつ示 されている。なお、各注目勘索の施謀を (X., Y.) (ただし、mは1以上の自然数)と記す。

[0078] 図13(B) に示すように、まず、1列目 ~3列目までを参照エリア24としたとき、注目極其2 1となる画来 (X, Y,) の特徴量Dが参照エリア24 Y。)にはおらを付与せず、次の参照エリアの注目画表 $Y_2)$ の特徴量よりも保別の両案 $(X_3,\ Y_3)$ の特徴量 について参照エリアの中で特徴値が大きいかを判断す (A) に示すように、注目凾ぶ21となる回浜 (X_E) の中で最も大きいかを判断する。この場合、閏13 の方が大きいので、注回過来21となる歯者 (Xm)

て1つずつ矢印1方向にに移動するように処理するもの 【0079】なお、この例では、注目函次がN列に沿っ 月、その次の参照エリアは3列目~5列目、…というよ とする。したがって、次の梦殿エリアは2列目~4列 うに、参照エリアが移動することとなる。

たがって、新規벬付番号として『1』を付与して次の参 でを参照エリア24としたとき、注目両案21となる圏 山形状の頂点に対応しているため、最も大きくなる。し 照エリア、(すなわち、4列目~6列目)の注目画点につ [6080] 図13 (C) に示すように、3~5列目表 ※ (X,, Y,) の特徴単はちょうと関13 (A) に示す いて特徴はの大きさを判断する。

祖を比較して番号を付与する場合に比べて選い速度で番 号割付処理を行うことができる。このような番号割付処 理により、図6に示すように、ほぼ目の部位に対応する

前属ごとに領域分割されたエリアが得られる。

~16列目までの参照エリアから次の谷部に対応する画 注目倒素とする7列目~9列目までの各脳エリアから次 13列目~15列目までの珍隠エリアは全て前回の注目 茶を注目両米とする参照エリアの注目画来までが全て新 の山部に対応する国際の10億の国家を注目画器とする ず、次の山部に対応する画茶を注目衝光とする14列目 規制付番号として『2』が付与され、この幾り返しによ それぞれの山に対応した新規划付番号が部分的に付 [0081] 4列目~6列目の参照エリアから谷間に対 応する両糸を注目倒糸とする8列目~10列目までの参 脱エリアの注目画者は、全て前回の注目画者よりも特徴 【0082】前記谷部に対応する鹵菜の1つ次の適業を 虽が小さいので、全て『1』が付与されることとなる。 画楽よりも特徴品が大きいので、全て番号が付りされ り、図13(D)に示すように、一列目の割付処理で りされることとなる。

割り付けられた番号との比較を含んだな照エリア内での [00.83] したがって、次の行、例えば、N+1行目 を注目両溝としたとき既にN行目の番号割付処理により **希号割付処理を行うことにより、各山形状を構成する阐** れ、仏教的には会ての画光に寄号が付与されることとな る。したがって、特徴温の山形状ごとに対応した番号で 特效昂の比較を行うこととなるため、何度も繰り返して 岩は全て各山形状に対応して付与された番号が付与さ 分別された複数の領域が得られることとなる。

が新たに決定した参照エリア内で最も大きな特徴量を有 【0084】なお、参照エリア内において注目画法(X n, Y。)の特徴はよりも特徴性の大きい画法 (Xn, Y **討記解列の画米(X", Y",)を斯規の注目画米として** 合、注目画茶(X。, Y。)の位置を監焊として記憶し、 **参照エリアを设定し、拡新規の注目画案(X,, Y,,,)** …) が存在し、該画者に寄号が付与されていない場 しているかを判断する。

くきな特徴量を有する過素が新たに決定した参照エリア (0086) この場合、必ずしも関一行の画素のみが注 目回系になるわけではないが、1回特徴量を比較した画 その領域内で最も特徴品が高い画楽に番号が付与される と、図14に示すように、記憶した画楽会でにその番号 がけ与されることとなるので、何度も繰り返してと特徴 [0085] 前記新規の注目画素 (X., Y.,,) よりも ※(Xa., Ya.,)よりも大きな特徴品を有する画業(X Ye.,) (ただし、i, jは盤数)を新規の注目画楽 として同様な処理を繰り返すように処理をしても良い。 析については番号が付与できない場合も記憶しておき、 **′。,) の位置を座標として記憶し、前記新規の注目画** 内に存在すれば、さらに、新規の注目画素(X.,

の前域との配釈関係(位置)、面積比率、濃度、平均色 【0087】ステップ106では、ステップ104で分 引した領域についてそれぞれ、形状、他の領域との配置 関係(位置)、面積比率、遺皮、平均色味の各々につい **てチェックし、 啞部分の特徴を扱も有するものを赤目**額 **试として選択する。なお、1つの目の画像の中で2つ以** 上の新域が赤目領域として遠収された場合は、形状、他 味の各々について評価し、最も評価の高い規模を赤目領 はとして選択する。

を取も冇するもの、すなわち、赤目領域とする方法があ ことに、 円形度が大きいほど点数が高くなる第1の点数 を求め、最も点数の高いものを昭部分の特徴を慰も有す 各分割領域ごとに、重心の位置と指定領域の中心位置と の間の距離を算出して、距離が短いほど点数が大となる **书2の点数を求め、最も点数の高いものを昭即分の特徴** 【0088】辞価の方法としては、例えば、各分割領域 るもの、すなわち、赤目棋域とする方法がある。また、

所定危阻から外れる程点数が小さくなる第3の点数を求 め、最も点数の高いものを暗部分の特徴を起き有するも 【0089】さらに、各分別領域ごとに、分割領域の面 **稅と指定領域の商格との比略を求め、得られた比率が予** め求めた啞の面積と指定領域の面積との比率の範囲等の すなわち、赤目前炫とする方法がある。 é

[0090] また、色相、彩度、明度のうちのいずれか

1つ以上における平均値、最大値、粒小値、コントラス い、予め浏定されている統計的な色器不良植成情報との 比較より、色朗不良紡城の特徴に近い特徴を有するもの ものを睦郎分の特徴を説も有するもの、すなわち、が目 ほど点数が高くなる第4の点数を求め、最も点数の高い ト、ヒストグラム形状のうちのいずれか1つ以上を用

【0091】さらには、予め指定された題の中心位限と **両目の間隔とに応じて求められ、蛆の中心から外れる程** 点数が小さくなる第5の点数を求め、殺も点数の高いも のを暗部分の特徴を最も有するもの、すなわち、赤目紋 (A) に示す破線の上の点数を表した悩15 (B) に示 **すように、陸部分が最高点を持ち喰から揺れると点数が** 域とする方法がある。第5の点数は、例えば、図15

[0092] これららつの点数のうちの少なくとも1つ の点数を選択し、この点数に基いて非目領域を判別して も良いが、より好ましくは、前記5つの点数のうちの2 つ以上における平均点数または加重平均点数により、上 位し (ただし、しは1以上) 個の領域を色胡不良領域と 判定するようにすると良い。

低くなるように設定している。

ように、第1の点数が、エリア1はA4点、エリア2は A6点、エリア3はA2点、エリア4はA3点、エリア エリア1はB5点、エリア2はB1点、エリア3はB2 点、エリアもはB3点、エリア5はB1点、エリア6は B6点であるとする。ただし、A1>A2~A3>A1 >A5>A6...(1), B1>B2>B3>B4>B5 [0093]例えば、図16に示すように6つのエリア (分割前域)に分割されている場合、図16 (A) に示す 5はA1点、エリア6はA5点であり、第2の点敷が、 >B6… (2) एकैड.

[0094] したかって、それぞれの補抗ごとに第1の 点数と第2の点数との平均点を出すと、関16(B)に 示すように、エリア1は(A4+B5)/2点、エリア2 り、上記 (1) の式及び (2) の式からエリア 5が扱も 点、エリア4は(A3+B3)/2点、エリア5は(A1 は(A6+B4)/2点、エリア3は(A2+B2)/2 +B1)/2点、エリア6は(A5+B6)/2点とな 点数が高いことは明日である。

【0095】なお、点数の高い項に重い登みをつけた加 **乗平均を取ることによって、より一艘点数の高いものは** 高く、低いものは低くなるので、点数差が点がり収部分 の特徴を最も有するものを明ばに区別できる。 【0096】ステップ108では、上記のようにして返 **Rされた赤目銜域の回来に対し、赤目紋域の劇女の中で 最小明度の画茶に基づきすべての画茶の明度を散小明度** の画楽の明度と同じ又は近づくように袖正する。例え

n、 諸正対象となる本目的域の意味の明成を ドとした 8、簡形対象となる赤田が域の樹木の補正数の間板×* は以下の式(2)により算出することが挙げられる。 [0097]

x' =x-(x-dain) xa …近(2)

(なお、aの角を1≦a≦1.3とすると降正後の画像 を自然な雰囲気とできるため好ましい。) 結果的に示目 となった観孔節は、飯田後に周辺から中央にかけて徐々 に明度が低下する過級となる。

【0098】 体形例として、目院を通る際に沿って、図 7(4)に修正前の明度、関7(6)に修正法の明度を 【0099】 程度についても上記的法の縁形を近と国鉄 人、自然な雰囲気に仕上がらのであれば、明度だけ諸正 する協成としても終放だけ補償する構成してもよい。 な 近しておいてもよく、この場合、ユーザーの好みに合わ お、特徴数の指記型をユーザーの呼ぶに合わせて予め辺 に最小影成の商及の影像に合わせて確正する。もちろ せた特殊な色合いとすることも可能である。

皮値と取小術度値等を選択できる。なお、グラデーショ 【0100】または、他の嫁近平出として、修正した帝 日が夏の中心から困難に向かって東知代に始越パターン を形成し、中心から周軸に向かって鉛度が遅くなるよう ログラデーションパターンを指定された色で向ける。こ こで、指定された色とは、例えば、赤目になっていない 佐佐と最小遺牧道や、ユーザーにより Fの完めた最大遺 ンパターンを仕与する処理が近は、周知の技術であるた 他の領域の昭都分から検出された最大組度派と最小選便 简章、斯記技大過度個上数小選度鎮中与網路した最大選 の、詳細な説明は名略する。

12、帝目前域内,目の指定前域内,朝前域内,趙先全体 ソパターン副類用の遺儀の数人値や数十倍を決定する院 [0101] 上記式 (3) のdminや、グラデーショ のいずれかを比較領域として切り替えてもよい。

[0102] ステップ110では、修正した非目類域内 しこれをキャッチライトとする。キャッチライトの位置 は、修正所の赤目頼成の最大則然位置とし、その最大明 に部分的な高砂度前域、下なわちハイライト前域を形成 女位置に基づいて単列がの何点を形成することにより行

皮ン'(i,j)は以下の式(3)により買出すること [0103] 例えば、赤目領域の尚柔の中で払小明度の したとき、本目がは内のキャッチライトは我の資素の助 向弁の別弦をdein 、明度の勤祭所数をと、満正対象と なる赤国族域のある伝紋の道域の明報をか(1. j)と

ば、原日財徒の画者の中で最小明度の画者の明度をdei ソ (1,)) = dein + k(1,))×(y(1,)) - dein } …式(3

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うに、明度の調整係数kを設定し、キャッチライト内の **位展(i, j)に応じて明皮の劉敦保数k (i, j)を** り、キャッチライトを構成する幽森の明度は中心から散 別状に徐々に低くなるため、例えば、図8に示す表のよ ただし、1とうはキャッチライト内の位置を示してお

【0105】なお、修正する赤目領域の画像寸法に対応 させてキャッチライトの寸法及び明度の調覧係数を設定 することにより一層自然な雰囲気の暗衝像とすることが [0106] また、本火地形塔では、キャッチライト部 に対応するかに応じて悩々の回来の明度を変化させるよ うにしているが、予めキャッチライトパターンを形成し てキャッチライト位置に貼りつけるように構成すること らできる。この場合も寸法の拡大縮小を自由にできるよ キャッチライトの寸法を換えることでより一府自然な雰 田気の噪画像とすることができる。もちろん明度につい ても同様に、自由に明度を設定できるようにすることで 分を形成するために、闽岸がキャッチライトのどの位置 うに設定し、修正する赤目領域の画像寸法に対応させて より一層自然な沙田気の喝画像とできる。

【0107】閏9に、赤目降正を飾してキャッチライト パターンを形成した戦像の目尻を通る段手方向の類に沿 った明皮のグラフを示す。

【0108】なお、本実施形態では、周じ指定領域につ 回行うものとしているが、ステップ102からステップ ともでき、この場合、赤目紋域の抽出をより一層精度よ いたステップ102かちステップ106までの処理を一 106までの処理を複数回綴り返して行う設定とするこ く钻出することがた命る。

単、連結した前域の評価点が、個別の分割領域での評価 解技する分割領域を連結して赤目評価を適用することも できる。例えば、本来の赤目部分が2分割されている場 合、赤目部分が含まれる領域を巡絡し1つの前域として 【0109】なお、本発明は以上述へた構成に限らず、 28週することにより、円形度の評価が高まる。 その結 点を上回る場合は、連絡した前域を赤目前域と判定す

ニュアル処理に代替えした組み合わせにより赤目修正処 キャッチライト付加等の各処理は独立して没行可能であ るため、各処型のそれぞれについて他の手法あるいはマ [0110]なお、上記の、赤目抽出、赤目粒域像形、 **型を行うこともできる。**

【0111】また、抽出した赤目抗域に正常な戦を拡大 **台、目を貼り付けた後、さらに修正して全体の感じと合** 箱小して貼り付ける舶正処理を行っても良い。この場 うようにすると良い。

折3の発明によれば、どのような耐像であっても正確に [発明の幼果] 以上説明したように、結束項1から結束

領域を分割して修正の必要のある領域だけを修正対象領 【0113】また、請求頂4及び請求損5の発明によれ 域として選択できる、という効果を達成する。

ば、睑領域だけを正確に選択できる、という幼巣を達成

【0114】さらに、胡求頃6から結求項20の免明に よれば、ほ正対党領域である船領域を正確に修正でき

【0115】また、結求項21の危明によれば、修正さ る、という幼児を造成する。

れた画像を自然な雰囲気に仕上げることができる、とい [0116]また、胡求頃22の発明によれば、赤目禘 う効果を達成する。

正処理を精度良く行うことができる、という幼巣を達成

[[1]8]

[<u>図</u>]

【図面の簡単な説明】

[図1] 本発明の実施の形態にかかるデジタルラポシス アムの観略制版図である。

[図2] デジタルラポシステムの蝦殻図である。

【図3】 画像処理部の制御ブロック図である。

【図4】赤目処理部220、222における赤目修正処 聖の流れを示すフロー図である。 [図5] 目尻を通る及手方向の線に沿って算出した場合

(図6)特徴量Cに基づいて山毎に分割した場合の説明 の特徴品にのグラフである。

[図7] (a) は、目尻を通る長手方向の線に沿った明 (b) は、a=1.3とした式 女のグラフであり、

37.50.

(a) における赤目前域の明度を修 近した状態を示すグラフである。 (2) に払づいて、

【凶8】 キャッチライト内の画法の位配と明敗の避豁係

【図9】赤目修正を施してキャッチライトバターンを形 **式した画像の目尻を辿る及手方向の線に沿った明恢のグ** なとの関係を示す図である。

|図10] (a) は目の正面膜略図であり、(b) は目 **元を通る長手方向の線に沿って算出した特放量Aのグラ** フであり、 (c) は目尻を通る及手方向の線に沿って算 ラフである。

【図11】オペレータによる処理対数板域の指定方法の 出した特徴ほBのグラフである。 州を示す説明図である。

り、図12 (A) は参照エリアを示し、図12 (B) は 【図12】番号割付処理の方法を説明する説明図であ **退択した特徴鼠Dのグラフを示している。**

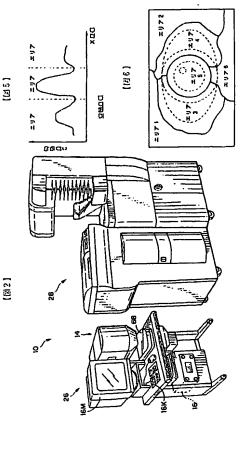
であり、図13 (B) ~図13 (D) は番号割付手順を [図13] 図13 (A) は特徴品Dの一部を示すグラフ 示す説明図である。 [凶14] 番号割付処理の別の方法を説明する説明図で

5 (B) は、図15 (A) の規線に沿った領域の点数を

[図15]図15 (A)は、処理対象領域を示し、図1

レンズ特性データ供給出 ファインスチャン処場形 レアインドホトンベルニ アファキャンの鬼形 アンスポャンメポリ 国数データの理解 画のデータ巡母部 データ処理部 赤目処理部 10g 安徽語 化压动消阻 206 208 2 1 8 2 2 0 200 202 2 1 3 2 1 4 204 [图16] 図16 (A) は、6つの分割前域それぞれに b、 図16 (B) は、6つの分割領域ごとのそれぞれ つけた第1の点数と第2の点数とを示した説明因であ の平均点数を示した説明図である。 ディジタルラボシステム ラインCCDスキャナ 写点フィルム 画板വ理部 示すグラフである。 光数部 【符号の政明】 0 16 99 7

キャッチライトの兄狙口口部位 0.2 0.4 0.2 0.6 0.4 プロセッケ語



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(6<u>8</u>)

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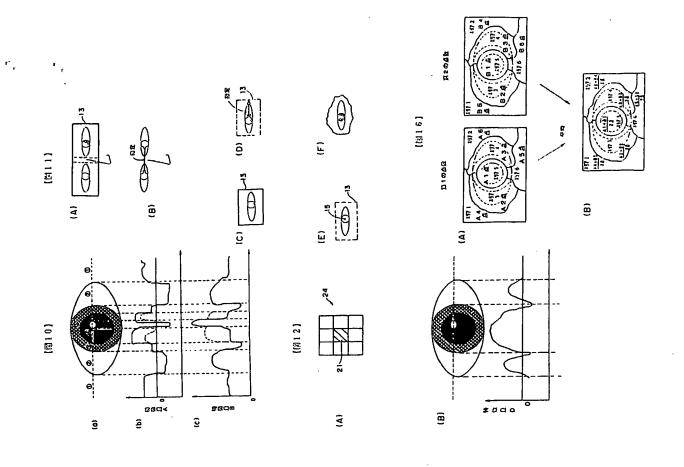


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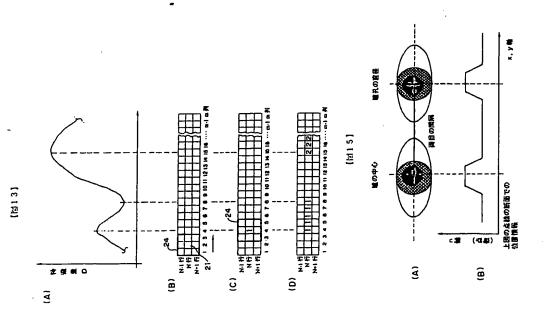
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